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TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1578

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIANS REPORT ON HISTORY CONFERENCES IN USSR, POLAND

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian 30 Jun 78 p 10

[Article by L. Boicu: "Historiographic Discussions in Moscow, Warsaw, and Torun"]

[Excerpts] A colleague, a distinguished geographer, said, correctly, that Romanian historians have not lacked opportunities for presenting opinions on the international level, especially during the past year. The statement is proven mathematically and the involvement of our historians in varied and sometimes extended itineraries seems to us to be a positive and extremely useful fact, even if we only take into consideration the opportunity and need for the dissemination and imposition of the viewpoints of Romanian historiography in regard to controversial problems, which have been ignored or even falsely presented.

In this article, we will refer to the most recent international meetings of some delegations of Romanian historians, meetings in which we have actively participated.

I. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR organized in Moscow, on 15-18 May 1978, an international scientific conference devoted to the "centenary of the liberation of the Balkan peoples from the Ottoman yoke", in which historians from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania (N. Ciachir, Col, Gh. Romanescu and L. Boicu) participated. The meeting discussed all aspects of the events which took place 100 years ago and not even the most remote premises were omitted. The effort to treat issues in a general, comparative context and not in a static and isolated manner was remarkable. The historians arrived at a unanimous basic consensus (the differences were of shades and degrees) in regard to the decisive role of the peoples of southeastern Europe in their own emancipation and the role of Russia in the events of 100 years ago. In regard to the latter, the basic agreement did not rule out a difference in the manners of treatment, ranging between idealization of the role of Tsarist Russia and critical analysis of its socio-political structure and of motives in the sphere of foreign relations, etc. Academician E. M. Zhukov stressed the need to make the proper distinction between "the two Russias": that of the oppressive and expansionist autocracy and that of the progressive society aiming at the emancipation of peoples with the thought of its own liberation.

This emphasis of a methodological nature was shared by all those present in the discussion as something which was obvious and if the target of some historians was mainly, or even exclusively, official Tsarist policy, the explanation must be found in the obvious fact that political, tactical, and strategic plans, put into action, were the work of the governing officials.

In regard to implications for Romania, it should be noted that, in general, the place and role of the Romanians in the historic process of the national emancipation of the peoples of southeastern Europe were the subject of numerous accurate references and, naturally, the Romanian delegates were the ones who gave the most precise definitions.

Between Romanian historiography and some foreign historians there is still a disharmony of viewpoints in regard to the analysis of events connected with the struggle of Romania to achieve state independence. The installing of a foreign prince in 1866 and the declared neutrality of Romania after the Eastern crisis broke out again in 1875, for example, are still explained by some foreign historians (few in number, it is true, but their opinions travel) with a view of history which does not correspond to reality, as it should have been or as we, today, would like it to have been. Not mentioning the desires expressed by the ad hoc assemblies, the ascension of the foreign prince to the princely throne was an act of political opportuneness. Carol was not Al. I Cuza because the latter was a son of the land but the former did not have any other alternative in exercising magistrature than that of continuing and developing the work of building the unitary Romanian national state on the road to independence.

We Romanian historians were really surprised by the groundlessness of the depiction of the mentality of Romania between 1875 and 1877 by some foreign historians as unrealistic and even detrimental to the struggle of the peoples of southeastern Europe for national emancipation. Pardon us for banality but we lapse into banality without wanting to by stating that every policy, including neutrality, has its economic and socio-political laws, bases, and causes. If, in the operation of deciphering, we do not take everything into consideration but only a chosen part, then any label becomes possible. For example, if you totally ignore the real reasons why Romania did not join the Balkan revolt in 1875, then these two words, unrealistic and detrimental, will simulate authenticity. In our opinion, the neutrality of Romania was a realistic policy, a natural reflex of the domestic and foreign situation. In explaining the neutrality of Romania, it is necessary to take into account the relationships and disposition of the domestic political forces (only a small group of radical liberals were supporters of the revolt), the international status of the country (Ottoman suzerainty and the guarantee of the European Powers), the disregard of which, by warfare, was equivalent to a futile leap under conditions in which Russia demonstrated prudence and the great European powers exerted pressure in favor of neutrality; on the other hand, the secret negotiations among the Powers aroused anxieties and very realistic fears in Bucharest. Finally, Romania entered into the war after obtaining the political guarantees which it had lacked; Russia proceeded in

a similar manner; it did not involve itself in military operations in 1875 but in 1877 when the possibility of the establishment of an anti-Tsarist European coalition (which had been the case in the years 1853-1856) has been ruled out. Finally, we consider it superfluous to produce evidence which attests to the moral and material support given by the Romanians to the Balkan peoples to whom the neutrality of Romania was more than welcome.

Obviously, the subject matter of the scientific conference held in Moscow was not limited to what we have discussed here. While not claiming to present a report on the conference, we have paused only on those issues which are of major interest for the country's history. It is proper that we mention the relevant and unanimous statement that points of converging views prevailed and that the meeting took place in the spirit of friendship which animates the historians of peoples connected by thousands of ties.

II. Between 28 May and 2 June 1978, the proceedings of the joint Romanian-Polish history commission were held in Warsaw and Torun. The Polish delegation and the Romanian delegation (St. Stefanescu, Ilie Corfus, V. Ionescu, Serban Papacostea, Florin Constantiniu, Milica Moldoveanu, Lidia Simion, and L. Boicu) presented reports which aroused lively discussions, reports dealing with the social transformations and the development of education in the two countries after World War II, as well as information on scholarly production in the field of history. Both sides portrayed the social structure and the profound revolutionary transformations, the development, their specific characteristics, etc. Suffering immense material and human losses and having three-fourths of the active population engaged in agriculture in 1944, the evolution of the social structure of Romania was determined by the development of the forces of production and today the country is achieving a configuration which brings it close to the model of the developed countries, but with the specific characteristics produced by the generalization of socialist production relations. In contrast to Poland, where the tendency to concentrate the population in large units and localities prevails the harmonious territorial distribution of the forces is being pursued perseverently in Romania. The social transformations in Poland after World War II bore the imprint of special conditions.

The reports on the development of education demonstrated that the two countries have an advanced instruction system aiming at the most steadfast adaptation to the imperatives of the general development of society. The organization of education stimulated very interesting discussions, showing, in particular, the tendency to combine and integrate education with research and production. The Polish historians stressed the fact that it has been proven that the better scientific researchers the teaching cadres are, the better trained the students are.

At this time, just as in previous meetings, the spirit of perfect collaboration which presides over the activity of the joint Romanian-Polish history commission was stressed.

The discussions in Moscow, Warsaw, and Torun confirmed the irreplaceable usefulness of international scientific meetings when they are animated by mutual respect, integrity, and sincerity in seeking the truth.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RISTO BAJALSKI INTERVIEW OF SOVIET AUTHOR VALENTIN KATAYEV

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 78 p 4

[Interview with Valentin Katayev by Risto Bajalski, POLITIKA correspondent in Moscow: "Alone With Katayev"]

[Text] Last night, just before midnight, something altogether unexpected happened to me, though in our profession one should not be too surprised at anything that happens....

It was late when I learned Valentin Katayev's telephone number at his dacha near Moscow in the settlement called Peredelkino, and I decided to call the old writer from Moscow in spite of the hour. I took the risk of appearing ill mannered, since I had an urgent need to ask Katayev something over the telephone about his most recent book "My Diamond Crown," a piece of prose which booklovers here are excited over and which is the best seller of the summer.

I called and, of course, apologized, since I did not know the man personally and was disturbing him when it was nearly midnight.

Not Too Late

"Yes, yes, I understood who you are," Katayev answered me with a fresh and sonorous voice. "I would be glad to have you visit me. When are you free to come?" he added.

"I would come this very minute, but, of course, it is late for you," I said a bit jestfully so as not to surprise him too much, much less obligate him, with this almost ill-mannered suggestion.

"No, it is not too late, come ahead, I will be expecting you, how much time will it take you?" Katayev said, taking me by surprise.

"I will start immediately, thank you, I will reach your place in about 20 minutes," I said in haste, though I gave myself too little time to cover the 21 kilometers to Peredelkino by car past a dozen city stoplights and through the Podmoskovlye Forest, in which one must not drive too fast.

I was in luck at every turn, and when Katayev met me in the lighted hallway of his dacha, he looked at his watch and said: "Amazing, you arrived in precisely the time you estimated...."

The writer's wife, Ester Davidovna, was also up, and received me as graciously as if I were a guest expected for ages, a friend whom the Katayev's could hardly wait to set eyes on.

After that it was as though we were old acquaintances. We went into the living room and Valentin Petrovich immediately asked me what I would have-- cognac or wine? I chose the latter. "Ester, give us that French wine, that is exactly what I would like as well," Katayev said unconstrainedly, with the charm one finds in people from Odessa. "Fine, but I would like coffee as well," Ester Davidovna elaborated the idea. By that time Valentin Petrovich had already taken some newfangled corkscrew, telling me: "This is something you haven't seen, since it was recently given me by the American who invented it when I visited him."

Katayev used the gadget skillfully to open the bottle of red French wine without damaging the cork. We sat at the table to wait. In a mere moment he and his wife had created an atmosphere for an intimate chat.

Ester Davidovna participated only from time to time during the conversation which Katayev and I had about his newest book "My Diamond Crown." While Valentin Petrovich listened to my praise attentively and with some restraint, Ester Davidovna did not hide her cheerfulness. "Oh, how pleased I am," she said several times.

Katayev's Motivation

My host immediately mentioned his dislike for tape recorders when he saw one in my briefcase as I took out my notebook. "You won't have to take notes, let's have a talk," he also said, indicating that he was anxious to hear what interested me in connection with his "Diamonds."

I think he was expecting my question about what his motive was in writing so intimately and youthfully here after half a century about the friends of his youth, about Yesenin, Bagritsky, Oles, Babel, Mayakovsky, Mandelstam, Bulgakov, Pasternak, Zoshchenko and some other poets from Odessa now long forgotten?

"I wanted to give everyone his proper place. I took pains to portray them the way they were, the way I perceived them. I wanted to set up a monument to my comrades. That is my right. I feel toward them as a soldier does toward his closest comrades in the company. It is as though the entire company was killed, and I felt it my duty to raise a monument to them all...."

"Why did you not do it earlier?"

"I have been writing it in my head for half a century, enjoying the illusion that I was with them all the while."

"You have remembered your fellow Odessans, but you have added Muscovites to them as well...."

"Imagine, now it turns out, I hear, that I omitted to mention many who are also great writers, Gorky, Fedin, Paustovsky.... Yes, they are great, but it is my affair which of my contemporaries I am going to write about. I wrote only about those whom I loved, whom I felt to be a part of my life, who influenced me, and finally, about those who in my opinion still have not been given the monuments they deserve."

"And besides, I wrote about my comrades the way they have remained in my imagination. But these are not memoirs. This is the truth and my fantasy. I do not expect everyone to understand that. It is just important that literary historians should not use what I have written, since I have not presented them documents on a silver tray...."

Valentin Petrovich emphasized this last idea several times. "After all, you know, different ideas about all my friends have already been shaped in the public mind."

Thrice "Why?"

I had the impression that Katayev enjoyed being asked more or less those questions which he had wanted to evoke in his readers. For, over the red French wine, he would not even let me fully formulate many of my "whys," but would almost cut me off he was so quick with his answers.

At one point I managed to utter three "whys" during a single machine-gun sentence, foregoing to sip my wine so that I would not forget in the interval the precise point I wanted to raise.

It later turned out that Valentin Katayev even touched on things which had not occurred to me or which I had not intended to mention for one reason or another.

"It has been my observation in the talks I have had so far that the first time through everyone follows closely the writers I was writing about and whom I intentionally referred to by nicknames. It is only in the second reading, I would say, that other figures of that time are noted, Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lunacharski and the like. Then the reader better understands why I feel nostalgic about the old Moscow, about what has been destroyed. Finally, I also wanted in a subtle way to evoke the social conditions in which everything I was writing took place. I took what pains I could to write something with different levels, something in which the writers would figure a bit like bait for the readers. The reader, I would think, is obliged to bite, but that in turn compels him to enter into the context of the time, each at the depth of his familiarity with the subject matter...."

"I said a great deal about how my friends loved Paris, and you asked why? The simple reason is that every one of us wanted to go to Paris at that time, but not all of us were able. Paris exerted a pull on our poets as the city of the revolution, as the city of the Commune. We had had our revolution, but it was difficult for us to arrive at our conception of it without any revolutionary models. There was a rather old model in Paris. We were taking many names from that city, 'a section of a new town' is an example, and making them a part of our own life...."

"True, I did not follow a traditional method in what I wrote. Instead of the chronological method, I used the method of associations. It does away with the superfluous. I was simply bored with the old way of writing. I saw that I was having trouble with it. The time factor began to get in my way, since in chronology Sunday is followed by Monday. This is a terrible nuisance. The associative method is more refined. Moreover, I have been bringing the new method along for more than a decade and a half, but in 'Diamonds' I have been most consistent with it...."

Various Details

We even went deeper and word for word into certain details in Katayev's actual writing, especially in "Diamonds."

He said, a bit mischievously, that he had not betrayed socialist realism. According to him, he followed the theory of mauvism, which can be taken as a higher form of socialist realism. "For me the first impression has become the most important, as opposed to analyzing things a hundred times, close inspection and elucidation."

I attempted, as carefully as I could, to take the writer back to the conversation about socialist realism, but he did not directly refer to it. Katayev had his tale to tell: "I believe that our literature began with Gorky. Leonov said 'We all fell from Gorky's sleeve.' Well, that is not altogether true. I didn't fall out of his sleeve, but out of Bunin's sleeve...."

"Still," I remarked rather quietly, "you did write, for example, 'Son of the Regiment' in the spirit of traditions and the rules of socialist realism?"

"Yes, that is true, and I do not deny it, on the contrary. But that was wartime, that was the way one had to write, and that way it was possible to grasp what was happening at the front. Here the associative method is no help. But time has passed, I am older now, age takes its toll, and I am no longer able."

"How did you feel that?"

"I was writing 'Waves of the Black Sea' and suddenly realized that it wasn't going well, that my pen felt heavy, that I was irritated, that I was the slave of some sort of principles. This most recent thing I have done is altogether without principles. Somewhere in Tolstoy's journals there is the thought: It would be a good thing for a man to jot down in the evening everything that has happened in his life, not chronologically, but just as it comes to him.... So, to some extent the old master's advice has helped me."

We also talked about certain of the "Diamonds" in Katayev's crown, and thus we touched on some melancholy topics. "I would like to dispel the myth that Mandelstam was anti-Soviet. He was very Soviet-spirited. Mandelstam was merely an anti-Stalinist, and those are different things. There has been a similar blot on Babel. How could this be the case, when he himself worked as a Cheka official, and not only as a journalist in the cavalry. Pasternak was a true Leninist, and now there is a rumor that he all but became an anti-Soviet toward the end of his life. Then there are many controversial tales going around about Bulgakov. According to some the play 'Life and Times of the Turbine Family' was praised by Stalin, but that is not so. Stalin praised the actors of the Moscow Art Theater in that play, which he himself saw three times. But it was concluded that Stalin stood behind Bulgakov, and for a time no one dared to say anything against our writer. Incidentally, Bulgakov began to write his best work 'Master and Margarita' back in the twenties. He read me passages. Why he did not publish it before his death in 1940 is not clear to me...."

Finally, I asked Valentin Petrovich if he was interested in professional criticism of his new book? He had heard that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA had published a review entitled "Kernels of Recollection," but he said that he had not read it, but that friends had recounted it to him. He did not utter a word as to his opinion of that review.

The author of "Kernels of Recollection," though in a very roundabout way, was still more disapproving of Katayev's "Diamonds" than enthusiastic about it. Among other things the critic criticized the writer because his characters "did not reflect more fully the peculiarities of the ideological struggle of that time."

Almost on the stroke of twelve, though my host had somehow forgotten how late it was, I found in myself the strength to get up and thank my host; as we parted Valentin Petrovich said to me: "We had just begun our talk."

Beginning tomorrow POLITIKA will carry in its "Culture" section several installments consisting of fragments from Valentin Katayev's "My Diamond Crown," which was published in No 6 of the Soviet journal NOVYY MIR, with commentary by Risto Bajalski, our correspondent in Moscow, who also made the selection.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN SOURCE CONTINUES REFUTATION OF HUNGARIAN EMIGRE ATTACKS

[Editorial Report] The series entitled "Restorations--with Their Own Evidence" by D. P. Cris, which began in the 19 May 1978 issue of the Bucharest weekly SAPTAMINA has continued in the paper with the tenth installment published in the 28 July issue. The author uses a book by an Hungarian historian, Elek Jakab, "Our Struggle for Freedom" ["Szabadsagharczunk"], published in Budapest in 1880 to refute current attacks by Hungarian emigre Endre Haraszti on the origins of the Romanian people, Romanian rights in Transylvania, etc.

CSO: 2700

ALBANIA

COMBINATION OF MILITARY, GEOGRAPHIC STUDIES DISCUSSED

Tirana REVISTA PEDAGOGJIKE in Albania No 1, Jan-Mar 78 pp 16-24

[Article by Perikli Qiriazi: "Harmonizing the Teaching and the Study of Geography with the Problems of the Defense of the Fatherland Is An Immediate Duty of Our Education and Our Scientific Geography"]

[Text] The entire construction of educational and teaching work on the basis of the revolutionary triangle--education, productive work, physical and military education--with a Marxist-Leninist core, is a great leap forward in the further revolutionarization of our education and an important contribution of the Marxist-Leninist thought of our party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha himself.

Comrade Enver, in speaking about schools of higher education at the Seventh Party Congress of the AWP, stressed that "...it is their duty to graduate cadres that are politically and ideologically formed and molded with broad cultural horizons, equipped with deep scientific knowledge and well-prepared for life". The implementation of this duty requires an increase in the quality of all educational work which can be achieved through the further strengthening and consolidation of each component and the complete organic merger of all three.

In order to achieve a successful and complete organic merger of the three components it is, first of all, absolutely necessary that the work for a better ideological, political, scientific and pedagogical understanding of this problem be made more profound. Secondly, the character of the combination of the different fields of knowledge must be clearly and concretely drawn, by always underscoring the course and specifications which apply to this or that scientific discipline.

* E. Hoxha--Report at the Seventh Congress of the AWP, p 175

In the field of geography in connection with the problem under examination, we have had a number of results, most important, the distinct barrier that has been artificially established, without cause, between the disciplines of teaching and the military components has been broken. Here we can mention knowledge and use of topographic maps and scale models of the land relief.

However, it is necessary to stress that the results are insufficient. In the basic materials of the school (in geographic texts and programs) there still are a number of problems, dealing with the coordination of geography and military preparedness, which have not been properly reflected. There are still shallow areas in the understanding of this problem. Harmonization is considered only as an attempt to search for points of contact between instruction in geography and military science. This is not everything. There are still intellectual concepts which wrongly underestimate the great ideological and practical importance that geography has in production and in the defense of our socialist fatherland.

We think that an organic merger of geography with the problems of our people's military art will mean, first of all, uncovering the inner ties that exist between these two sciences; secondly, investing them with each others' functions in order to further develop the quality of the preparedness of students for life and for the defense of the country; thirdly, further expanding the work of finding ways and means for their practical realization in the process of education and learning.

Geography is the study of the geographic environment, and the important and transforming role of the revolutionary activity of the broad working masses within it. In the geographic environment we come in contact with military science, which is known by the name "terrain," which is one of the three factors of victory in war (men, arms and terrain).

Our people's military art, supported by the science of Marxism-Leninism, considers all battle factors as a single unit, where the decisive role is played by men at all times and under all conditions. History has shown that in every battle the proper terrain is of the utmost importance. Among the Albanian people the skill and the ability to exploit the terrain, in the age-old and always uneven battles against the occupiers, was transmitted from generation to generation and became a tradition. In these battles it has been necessary for the Albanian people to rely very strongly on the proper terrain and make it an age-old, invincible and constant ally.

This brilliant tradition of our people was enriched and raised to an unprecedented level by the Albanian Communist Party (today the AWP) during the National Liberation War, by relying on the Marxist-Leninist teachings on military science.

Our people's military art stresses that as a result of the great development of military technology at the present time, wars are waged everywhere, at sea, in the air and on land, nevertheless, the fate of the battle is

always decided on land, on the terrain. Therefore, even today the terrain is a very important factor. It must be studied and exploited properly, because only in this way will our concepts of the people's struggle will be implemented correctly, only in this way will the terrain continue to remain the reliable, constant and invincible ally of our people.

The careful study of the people's military art helps one to discover behind the principles of the military regulations and materials the many natural laws and problems which are studied in geography. From this we see that it is necessary to firmly establish the concept that there is no "civilian," or "military" science, but only the use of the identical laws for different purposes. Not to mention the implementation of scientific laws in the military field means to disregard all scientific study, to disregard its universal character seen in this light, a wide field of studies opens up to the subject of geography, and to its close involvement in the problems of defense, to raising the theoretical and scientific level and creating strong ties between the study of geography and life and practice. On the other hand the exploitation of the laws and concepts that govern the study of geography during the study of the terrain, from a military standpoint, helps to make this study more theoretically and scientifically sound.

What does the terrain represent, what are its military elements and what is the role of geography in the study and knowledge of the terrain and its special features?

The terrain represents the objective base where military action takes place. Its elements, in the military sense, are land relief, climate peculiarities, waterways, land areas, vegetation, roads of communication, inhabited centers and so on. These elements are almost the same as the landscapes, or the geographic environment which geography studies. Therefore, their detailed study and scientific knowledge directly helps achieve preparedness for the defense of the fatherland. Therefore, detailed morphometric and morphographic studies of the land relief of our country, accompanied by relevant maps, are not only of great geographic importance, but are also of military importance in order to become familiar with the tactical characteristics of the terrain, such as possible crossable areas, its characteristics for offering concealment and protection, on the basis of which its tactical capacities are determined.

We will mention only a few of these studies. Detailed studies and maps and hypsometric maps have a two-fold importance. They define different sectors of the land relief and according to the relationship between land gradients and are used extensively for military purposes. Our military art teaches us that for maximum use of the terrain we must follow the principle of holding the controlling heights at all costs (peaks, passes, hills, mountains, etc.), that dominate the valleys, because this prevents the enemy from using all its technical and human potential. Then, it is not difficult to see how important it is to determine the controlling heights by means of studies and hypsometric maps.

Studies and detailed and exact maps of the depth, density and divisions of the land relief are of important theoretical and practical value. They emphasize the condition of the land relief and the coordinating factors responsible for its formation. On the other hand, based on the study of understanding the lay of the land, it is possible to define maneuverability and the free movement of troops and materials under combat conditions.

Studies and maps of the gradient of the land relief are of great importance under the conditions of our country, where most of our land surface is sloping. On it, depending on the angle of the slope and some other factors (exposures, construction, form, etc.), a specific number of morphodynamic and biopedological processes are being developed. In this aspect they are of great importance to production. It is well-known that the incline of the sloping area is the principal characteristic which defines its passage. Therefore, maps designed according to the level of difficulties in crossing, defined by the angle of the incline of the slope are of great importance for our defense.

We can say the same thing about maps and studies showing steep slopes and other land reliefs of this type, morphographic maps showing the special elements of the land relief and its current physical and geographic processes, maps of anthropogenic landscapes, and of hypsometric and geomorphological characteristics.

In physical and geographic studies of land relief types (fields, hills and mountains) their tactical characteristics should absolutely be defined, in connection with special features for the development of battles in different types of land areas such as those that are made very clear in the military regulations and manuals. This would be helpful in creating organic ties between geographic lessons and studies and military preparedness, because it is this type of physical and geographic characteristic of the land relief which influences the determination of their tactical qualities.

We can produce other examples of valuable geographic studies of our country for other areas which are of great importance for our defense. We can mention: climate studies, especially the determination of effective equivalent temperatures, the importance of climate conditions, wind characteristics, rainfall, snowfall, the characteristics of fog and so on. Hydrological studies with emphasis on morphometric studies of water projects, the speed of the water flow, the course of the flow, floods, the character of the river beds and shores, the extent of drinking water sources and so on as well as the study of plant life where the determination of the type of forestland is of great importance from a tactical standpoint.

These studies are of great theoretical and tactical value for our defense, because they help to provide a scientific knowledge of the terrain, therefore they must have a definite geographic and military objective. The students must prepare these studies and they must participate in them.

During the study of geographic disciplines the students become familiar with a number of laws which are widely put into effect in military practice. We are going to stress this point with only a few examples.

There is an interrelationship between the average speed of the flow of water and the sediment on the river bed, transported, or accumulated by the river, on which the structure and the firmness of the river bed depend. The greater the speed of the water flow, the firmer and stronger the river bed and vice versa. The study of this natural phenomenon in the auditorium makes it easier to understand, because during military exercises to determine the area of the river with the firmest bed, making it easier for the crossing of troops and material, it is enough to determine the speed of the flow of water by gauging the surrounding areas.

The chapter dealing with the atmosphere studies the laws regarding the changes of temperature and the pressure of heights. As a result of these changes, in the charts connected with the firing of arms, a series of corrections are recommended regarding heights and the direction of the projectile.

The intensity of the reverberations depends on the meteorological state of the atmosphere, on the composition of the atmosphere and the turbulence within it. It depends on the relative humidity in the air and the phenomena of vaporization and condensation. These differences in the atmosphere move in horizontal and vertical directions. The speed of the transmittal of sounds in the atmosphere also changes in these same directions. This is why regulations stress the importance of considering atmospheric conditions when judging distances based on voice and sound.

We could give more examples like this of the implementation of the laws of geography studied in regard to scientific and military performance. The examples are many and they cannot be contained in one article. We must stress here that the analysis of geographic laws, from a military aspect, is of great importance, because in this way we broaden the base of the practical implementation of these laws. As a result we raise the scientific level of the geographic content as well as strengthen the student's theoretical base of military knowledge and increase their ability to use this knowledge in case of war.

It is important to stress another problem: Human activity in the military field is not simply an area where known scientific laws are applied with skill. It is a broad field of ideas and research. Progress in many fields of knowledge, especially in the natural sciences which includes physical geography, is stimulated by military needs as well. Thus technology, equipment for compiling topographic maps, and the means and methods of making topographic relief maps have continued to improve not only in producing exact topographic maps, but also by having them done quickly with the help of aerial photographs. All this represents a valuable contribution in speeding up the preparation time of compiling topographic maps, which are of great theoretical and practical importance to our country.

The enrichment of lectures by examples of this kind is educationally important, because it makes clear the idea that progress in science is driven by practical needs.

Combining geographic studies with the procedures of military preparedness must be understood as implementing the most advanced methods in the process of study, education and military training. In this area geography and military preparedness have much to learn from each other. By organizing a geographic expedition to the terrain and by studying, on the terrain the geographic laws as they apply to military practice, their relationship can be discussed and realized. Knowledge of the method of compiling geomorphological maps would help military students to compile graphic battle plans (firing grids, finished maps and diagrams). Military science spurred by needs of many years has perfected a number of quick and accurate methods, equipped for the environment, to define certain morphometric data of the terrain which are so important for geographic studies. To mention a few: the measuring of distances by using the "milizim" system, determining the azimuths and sketching with them the exact outline and type of land relief, instruction for deciphering aerial photographs, and the ways and levels of studying the terrain from a military standpoint which are given in the military manuals. These methods are also of value in the study of geography. Combining study and military preparedness creates the possibility of great variety on the subject of practical training and work. The content of the practical work included in the new educational program must have at the center of attention the problem of combining school studies with other branches of our education. A recurring number of duties with a military character, closely tied to a specific profile, would help create in the students the necessary expressions of collectivity, of activity with creative initiative and spirit.

The organic combination of studies and physical and military education creates new and much more efficient ways for the class conscious revolutionary education of our youth.

Reactionaries of many shades, in order to create the psychosis of fear and submission, spreads the propaganda of "terrible" instruments, from which there is no possibility of defense. This propaganda, processed in the offices of "psychological warfare," is made by obscuring the scientific reality about these weapons and the superpowers. It is clear that the antidote for this propagandist poison is knowledge of the relevant phenomena. This can be done in the study of geography where it should be stressed, together with other factors, that the majority of the land relief is mountainous and large portions of it are wooded areas which creates favorable conditions for defense against assaults with large numbers of harmful weapons. The steep mountain slopes, the narrow and deep canyons and the passes and caves, serve as secure shields against the damaging properties of these arms. At the Seventh Party Congress of the AWP Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that victory over the aggressor "...is based on the strong reality of our country, on the steel-like unity of our people, on the high

intention of defending, at all costs, the liberty and independence of the fatherland and the great victories of the construction of socialism, which have been instilled, by the party, in every person, young and old; based on the intensive military preparedness of all the nation and on the land configuration of the Albanian territory."

Our geographic environment is characterized by pronounced variety, which is expressed by noticeable physical and geographic differences, not only from one district to another, but even within that district itself. This terrain (in a geographic environment), with all these differences, whose knowledge in a scientific manner is aided by the natural geography of Albania, is favorable to our military activity to the conditions of the peoples struggle and is full of surprises for those that dare to touch our land.

As for the physical geography of Albania, a careful analysis of the truly mountainous character of our territory, of the craggy, broken-up land relief, of the steep rising slopes of hills and mountains will help to instill the younger generation, the revolutionary concept that to fight and come out victorious on this terrain it is absolutely necessary to intensify our military training, in order to face all the difficulties connected with combat on hilly and mountainous terrain.

In this article we tried to present, based on experience, some thoughts on the structural relationship of geography with physical and military education. The complete and organic merger of the three components in content and method, as a very important duty of our education, demands more concentrated work in the future, in the study of problems that may arise, in a more scientific way, as well as their implementation and embodiment in all the teaching and educational programs of our schools.

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LEGISLATION ON INHERITANCES DISCUSSED

Tirana DREJTESIA POPULLORE in Albanian No 1, Jan-Feb-Mar 78 pp 107-110

[Article by Pano Joanidhi: "Some Matters Related to Inheritance"]

[Text] Inheritance is an historical phenomenon that has not always existed. It appeared at a certain stage of development of society.

Marx and Engels have shown that the right of inheritance fully proves the dependence of the right on relations in production. According to the doctrine of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, inheritance is inseparable from ownership.

As for the right of inheritance in bourgeois and revisionist states, where private property alone plays the major role over the means of production, it is not the institution of inheritance that created this. This property is created and developed by exploitation of man, by the impoverishment of the working class and of the working peasantry, by a small group of exploiters, who control the means of production. This group not only wants those means to remain in its hands, but also to be under the control of its successors; so it requires that the control over its property be eternal. It does not want the economic system of exploitation to be abolished.

They do this, as they have done over the centuries, through the institution of inheritance which gives them the right to leave their property, after their death, to those exploiters that have some family relation with the dead person. This means that the right of inheritance in the states with antagonistic classes is created to defend private property. The right of inheritance has for its objective the transfer, from one generation to another, of the power of exploitation, the power to acquire the product without paying for the work of the other person. With the inheritance go also the means of production that are products of somebody else's work. The right of inheritance in bourgeois and revisionist countries exacerbates the exploitation of the workers in the interest of the class which has the economic and political power. In the capitalist society, for the majority, inheritance, in fact, does not exist. It exists only for the exploiting class, because, as Marx has said, for

millions of workers under the conditions of bourgeois society, the institution of inheritance does not have a practical value, because the working class, as a rule, has nothing to inherit.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism have taken a critical and a definite position against the institution of inheritance in bourgeois law. At the end of Chapter II of the "Communist Party Manifesto," Marx and Engels propose, as a revolutionary measure, the abolition of inheritance. In order to understand their proposal, it has to be emphasized that in the "Communist Party Manifesto," the difference between private and personal property is clearly defined. Private property has as its objective the means of production, and it is "the most complete and last expression of the production and acquisition of such products that support class antagonisms in the exploitation of some by others,"¹ and "the characteristic that distinguishes communism is not the abolition of property in general, but the abolition of bourgeois property."²

In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania private property is the fruit of each one's work. On this issue our Party has always followed the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. In connection with this Marx and Engels emphasize: "We don't have in mind the abolition of this personal assimilation of the products of work that serve directly to reproduce life, an assimilation which does not permit any surplus which could create conditions for ruling over the work of others."³

The "Communist Party Manifesto" says: "Communism does not take away from anybody the possibility of acquiring social products, it only eliminates the possibility that by means of this assimilation, the work of others might be enslaved."⁴

The Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, written on the basis of teachings of Marxism-Leninism and of our Party, does not allow the use of private property for purposes of exploitation in any form whatsoever. The 23rd article of the Constitution says, among other things, that: "Private property cannot be used to damage the social interest."

In the socialist society the means of production remain in the hands of the working masses. This property is not left as an inheritance to some special persons. But along with this property that is created, developed and expanded with the work and sweat of the broad working masses in the cities and towns, there exists also the private property of citizens that is recognized and protected by the state. This property serves to fulfill the material and cultural needs of the person and family.

1. Marx-Engels, Selected Works, Pub. 1975, p 35

2. Ibid

3. Ibid p 36

4. Ibid p 37

In our country, by law, it is not permissible that the means of production fall in the hands of private persons, exploitation of man by man is not allowed. About this, Article 16 of the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania says the following: "The economy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is a socialist economy based on socialist property."

In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania there are no exploiting classes, private property and exploitation of man by man have been abolished and are forbidden. Thus everyone works and lives on the income he receives from his work in the socialist sector of the economy. Therefore the institution of the right to inheritance is limited within the law.

In protecting the right to private property and the right to inheritance, our legislation gives the citizen the right to administer this property, to dispose of it freely or to give it away, etc., but always having in mind the fact private property must not be used to damage the social interest.

The right of inheritance under the conditions of our country is not in conflict with the economic interests of the working masses, it conforms to those interests completely. In our socialist society every citizen fully enjoys the fruits of his work. He is free to use his personal property as he wishes, provided it is in accord with the law and does not damage general interests. The freedom of having private property at his disposal, presupposes the possibility that this property, after the death of its owner, might pass to persons that are approved by law and the ones he wants himself.

The 23rd article of the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania emphasizes clearly which objects can be private property: "Private property is the income from work and other legitimate sources, the residential house and other things that serve to meet the material and cultural needs of a person and his family.

Private property also consists of objects that belong to the cooperativist family, according to the statute of the agricultural cooperatives.

In our socialist country the private property which comes from income from work and other legitimate sources is allowed. Article 50 of the Constitution recognizes the right of inheritance of private property. This does not mean, at all, that the institution of the right of inheritance creates possibilities for a few citizens to live the life of a parasite and to live on income that comes from inheritance. The inherited wealth itself is limited in such a way that the source of the livelihood of the workers in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is income from work.

In the framework of the preparation of the new legislation about the inheritance, here are a few ideas for discussion:

1. Article 23 of the Constitution says that, among other things, the residential house is private property. In connection with this, we think a few questions might arise: If a citizen has more than one house, as private property, what should be done with the other house? Or if he has a private house but uses an apartment provided by the state, should this citizen have the right of ownership over his house when this person meets the need of his family for shelter? We think that the second house, that could be owned by a citizen as private property, and is too large for his family, should go to the state without compensation. Such an idea, probably would seem for a moment, as a restriction on private property. But in essence this is in full compatibility with the basic law, Article 23 of the Constitution, because the private property is needed to meet the need for family shelter.

2. The number of heirs should not increase, it should be limited to the family tree. In the family tree are included persons closely related, that is, parents, children, including unborn children. We also think that this limitation should apply also to the heirs by will.

3. We also think, that because in court practice there were occasions when parents or children behaved improperly toward parents, the exclusion from inheritance should be regulated by law; this action has an effect on the strengthening of the family and of the moral norms of our society.

4. Under today's conditions when the gaps are narrowing between agriculture and industry, between the city and village, between mental and physical work, we think that the institution of inheritance should satisfy the needs of the total building of socialist society, by eliminating the distinctions which provisions now in effect make in connection with inheritance, between families in agricultural units and those in the city.

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ASPECTS AND PROSPECTS OF RIVER CROSSINGS DISCUSSED

Requirements for Summer Training of Engineers

Prague ATOM in Czech No 7, 1978 pp 2-3

[Article by Lt Col Engr Jan Decky: "Summer Will Test the Quality of the Army Engineers' Training"]

[Text] The time is nearing when all units and formations of the Czechoslovak People's Army will prepare a balance sheet of the results attained during the 1977-1978 training year. The decisive criterion for their evaluation will be the quality of fulfilling the missions assigned in the order of the minister of national defense, for the training year. Because combat activity under present-day conditions places great demands on perfect army engineer support, the tasks in this training year are demanding also for the army engineers. Therefore the quality and effectiveness of training and education are necessarily in the forefront of the attention of not only the commanders but also of the entire collectives of the army engineer units and formations.

To Meet the Requirements You Must

The winter training period was filled with intensive training and a number of demanding tactical exercises. Despite the many very good results, this period confirmed that something is still lacking for perfect military skill. The days are long past when army engineers required for the fulfillment of their missions primarily sufficient physical strength and a knowledge of what is called the tricks of their trade, the ability to approach a mission cleverly. Although even today weaklings could not serve with the army engineers, primary emphasis is on the ability to master modern army engineering materiel and to use it skillfully under all conditions of modern combat. The training norm is one of the basic indicators of how individuals, crews and entire units have mastered the assigned special army engineering mission. Perhaps there is no single mission for which a special regulation does not set the conditions and the time. Requirements are partially relaxed in winter because of the difficult terrain, weather and other conditions. Emphasis in special training is on the gradual technical mastering of the individual missions, with special attention to the proper method and the coordination of the actions of smaller units. In summer, however, the requirements are entirely inexorable, and if you want to meet them, you must demonstrate perfect skill in your specialty.

Sometimes perhaps even the army engineers themselves do not realize how much special expertise is concealed behind the name "army engineer." Only the summer period creates the most favorable conditions for high-quality and intensive training, and for acquiring real skill. In many instances, for example, army engineer reconnaissance cannot dispense with perfectly trained divers. Although divers must perform their combat missions just as reliably in winter as in summer, diver training is concentrated predominantly in the summer period, while in winter there is particularly basic training in swimming, and also perfection training for the divers of the senior class. For practical training in summer, ample use is made of the methodological training center for divers where they learn to perform the special missions of army engineer reconnaissance underwater (reconnaissance of the river bottom and clearing it of mines, demolition work, the rescuing of combat materiel, etc.). Commanders must devote special attention particularly to the organization, material supply and safety of training.

But also the other army engineer scouts must undergo comprehensive training. They must gather the necessary information about the enemy and the method of combat security, and must acquire well-ingrained habits and actions necessary for fulfilling any army engineer reconnaissance mission. Every scout must perfectly master the methods of camouflage, of moving about noiselessly and approaching the object of reconnaissance. Perfect knowledge of the technical equipment for army engineer reconnaissance considerably facilitates and improves the scout's activity. He must be able to skillfully use the army engineers' range-finder, the instrument for measuring the flow velocity of streams, the mine detector, the tools for determining the load capacity of roads and paths, and a number of other aids from the standard equipment. For reconnaissance on water he must know how to steer and manually propel small craft. He must also be a good swimmer and must not be afraid to overcome a water obstacle even by swimming across it, if necessary, with his armament and equipment. An outstanding requirement for night operations is the ability to find one's bearings quickly and correctly in the field, even in bad weather. In addition to the above requirements, the commanders of army engineer reconnaissance detachments must also be able to rapidly process the reconnaissance reports. This includes the drawing of sketches and diagrams, and the necessary computations (for example, to determine the load capacity of a bridge, to compute the charge for demolishing various objects on the routes of communication, etc.).

Pontoniers Must Never Disappoint

The photograph of a tank crossing a pontoon bridge is familiar not only to soldiers in all the different branches, but also to practically every young man preparing to serve in our people's army. However, the members of pontoon units know very well that they, before building a bridge, must carefully learn a series of entirely minor but immensely important actions. In all detail they must practice the activity of the drivers and pontoniers during the launching of pontoons, their linking, and then a multitude of other actions, ending with proper anchoring and reinforcement of the hinge spans at the banks, and with the improvement of the approach and exit roads,

so that traffic on the bridge may be continuous. Today of course every commander of a pontoon unit understands that the laying of a bridge is not the sole objective of a perfectly trained unit. The unit must master the establishment of all types of ferries of various load capacities, the activity in conjunction with ferrying combat materiel, the rapid replacement of damaged structures, the quick maneuvering of the bridge to another area, or even the technically more-demanding construction of a bridge that has a load capacity of 20 tons.

All this requires systematic special training, perfection of the units through concentration and in tactical exercises, and also a "final exam," i.e., training on the Danube. The wide river obstacle and particularly its rapid current are always the deepest source of military experience for the pontoniers.

Of inestimable importance for the growth of combat skill are also the missions performed in cooperation with Soviet pontoniers. The experience gained in such bridgelaying not only cements our comradeship-in-arms, but also influences favorable the forms and methods of special training. The pontoniers are well aware how important the timely and high-quality fulfillment of their mission is to the successful combat of the tanks and motorized infantry. Many experienced as well as young commanders--such as, for example, officers Nydl, Vyborny, Matous, Bren and others--pass on their knowledge to their subordinates and thereby create conditions for the systematic growth of the latter's combat skill. This certainly will be true also in the coming months.

Broad Specialization of Today's Army Engineer

Not only the pontoniers but also the other specialists in the army engineers will attain their real military skill at the close of the instruction year. The good foundation gained in the winter months will fully assert itself in the fulfillment of the complex missions during the exercises and inspections of the units. In this context we could mention, for example, the specialists who service the bridging tanks, rocket detectors, power plants, power saws and other woodworking machines, compressors, pile-drivers, water-treatment plants, and the shop specialists. On their perfect training depends the successful fulfillment of the combat mission of not only the army engineer units but also of the members of the other branches.

For illustration let us note what qualitative changes have occurred, for example, in a relatively little-known field, the supply of troops with water in the field. In World War I the troops built shaft or drilled wells, installed water mains, but only exceptionally was the water treated. In World War II the supply of troops with water developed further. This consisted predominantly of digging and drilling wells (up to 200 m deep), rehabilitating the existing wells, and repairing waterworks and water mains. Also in the first postwar years the supply of water retained its traditional army engineering character, although already during the Korean War, for example, there occurred problems with the quality of the water when bacteriological and chemical agents were used. As a result of the rapid development of new weapons, the quantity of materiel, the needs of deactivation

and hygienic cleaning, there has been a severalfold increase in water consumption. We have to anticipate contamination of not only surface sources but also of underground water at various depths. At present the question of water supply is being solved comprehensively. New, perfected army engineering equipment is used to treat water, but this of course requires well-trained specialists for servicing. These servicemen must thoroughly know the principles for developing water stations, the designs and operating principles of the individual types of water-treatment plants, and especially the proper technology of water treatment. Already during the reconnaissance of sources of water, moreover, commanders should know how to determine the yield of a source of water that should cover the output of a water stations, so that the source of water will not be exhausted ahead of time.

Search for New Ways

The engineer troops, too, have searched intensively for new ways to raise the quality and effectiveness of training, because the development of technology in recent years has influenced significantly also their equipment. Introduction of more-efficient but also more-complex machinery has raised in the engineer troops, too, the demands for the training of machinists and crews. Thus there arose a basic problem of practical training in our time: parallel with the constantly rising complexity of army engineer materiel, to prepare well-trained machinists without lengthening their period of training, while reducing or at least limiting the costs of practical training. These requirements ruled out in advance the traditional solutions. Therefore training apparatus has been introduced in the process of training army engineers. The experience to date indicates that training on training apparatus not only influences favorably the level of practical skills but is also of pedagogic, educational, psychological and economic importance. Training on training apparatus helps develop accuracy and systematic work, and with the gradual mastering of the missions it also reinforces the assurance and self-confidence of the young army engineers.

Design of the training apparatus is based on miniaturizing the actual materiel while retaining all its functions and borrowing full-size controls of the given machine. This design differs from the most widespread concept of transportation training apparatus with film or silhouette projection. But it has proven very suitable, especially because of the high fidelity of its simulation and the ease of transferring the acquired skills to real materiel. Simultaneously it eliminates one of the major drawbacks of training apparatus employing film or silhouette projection: it retains the reaction of the machine's motion upon the machinist. Thereby training approximates the conditions of work on the real machine and prevents the acquisition of bad habits (for example, jerky motions, sudden acceleration or braking) that could develop if this feedback were absent.

But also in the training of machinists there is much to improve at present. Most candidates for a machinist certificate have already completed their training on the training apparatus. Now it is up to the commanders to create the best possible conditions for the successful completion of the new

machinists' training, by suitably organizing the training sessions and efficiently utilizing the available time. Tens of grade specialists--such as Corporal Dubsky, Private Barmos and others--prove that within one year it is possible to excellently master the operation of even such machines as a modern excavator, wheeled bulldozer and carrier, bridging truck and spare-part carrier for a bridging tank.

Exemplary dugouts for combat materiel, bunkers and excavations for the installation of fortifications, and also the skillful use of machinery for improvement and stabilization of roads will certainly demonstrate also this year the high quality of the training of army engineer specialists, through the use of all modern means of instruction and training, and with the purposeful educational work of the commanders. It is a nice, warm summer, but the army engineers know very well that this is also the time when their special training reaches its peak. They are aware that they must not succumb to the enticing temptations of the sun and relax their training, because then they would be unable to thoroughly fulfill the pledges they made at the beginning of the training year--to complete their missions well and excellently.

Types of Army Mechanized Bridges Compared

Prague ATOM in Czech No 7, 1978 pp 8-10

[Article by Lt Col Engr Rudolf Dufek and 2d Lt Frantisek Stika: "Prospects of the Development of Army Mechanized Bridges"]

[Text] Much has been written about the highly dynamic nature of modern combat, and about the resulting need to secure the rapid crossing of water and dry-gap terrain obstacles. But much less attention has been devoted in our professional military literature to the developmental trends in this area of securing combat activity. It is certain that the rates of troop movement across battlefields will rise further, and the requirements on securing it will increase. Both the design of new transportation equipment and the new, nontraditional ways of its employment will have to meet these higher requirements. The purpose of the present article is to offer an overview of modern transportation equipment in the category of mechanized bridges, and an outline of their possible further development in the last 20 years of this century.

Mechanized bridges are standardized folding bridge structures mounted on a self-propelled chassis. According to their tactical use, mechanized bridges usually are divided into assault crossing bridges, and roadway bridges on fixed supports.

Mechanized assault crossing bridges are intended to secure the first-echelon combat units, and therefore their design and operating characteristics must be in accord with this intended use. They usually are armored, and their cross-country performance is the same as that of the unit's basic combat materiel. The chassis of combat tanks are used almost exclusively as carriers, without the turrets (hence the customary term is bridging tank). This ensures also standardization from the viewpoint of operation and repairs. The bridgelaying equipment is predominantly hydraulic and must enable the crew to lay the bridge without leaving the vehicle. Automatic control of the bridgelaying equipment is required increasingly in modern machines, so that the laying of the bridge in a complex combat situation will not depend on the driver's mental state.

The intended use of vehicle mounted bridges with fixed supports is different. Their mission is to secure movement of those parts of the combat formation that do not participate in combat directly but follow the combat units at a certain distance. This significantly influences the design of such bridges. Armor, laying the bridge while the crew remains inside the vehicle, and automatic control are not required. However, it is required that the individual bridge structures may be linked into a bridge of several spans, which essentially means that every section must be equipped with a support. The carriers for these bridges usually are the chassis of heavy cross-country trucks equipped with bridgelaying equipment for laying the bridge (hence they are called bridge laying trucks).

The most important parameter for mechanized bridges is the length of the laid bridge. This parameter is based on the tactical requirements stemming from an analysis of the frequency of obstacles in the European theater. Foreign sources report that 60 percent of the total number of obstacles are up to 18 m; 70 percent, up to 24 m; 75 percent, up to 30 m; and 85 percent, up to 50 m. It is logical that the development of tactics and operational skill tends toward securing combat ever better, and hence toward ever-higher percentages in the possibilities of bridging obstacles. In design this means ever-longer single-span bridges or bridges with supports and highly mechanized bridgelaying.

Historical development of assault crossing bridges has recorded so far four basic types of bridge design: single span bridge, landing ramp bridge, telescoping bridge, and scissor bridge. While the earlier structures were mostly single span, growing pressure to increase the bridging length led to the development of sectional structures. Mostly folding bridges are used at present, and the trend is toward bridges extended in the horizontal position over the obstacle.

Evaluation of the two types of bridges leads to the conclusion that each has its advantages and shortcomings. Folding bridges are structurally more simple and more reliable in operation. On the other hand, division into two parts places greater restrictions on length, and their silhouette during laying presents a considerable target to enemy observation and fire.

An example of the folding attack bridge is the MT 55A bridging tank of our army, so far one of the best in the world.

The multiple-span extension bridge, such as West Germany's BIBER bridge laying tank, represents a progressive trend in the development of assault crossing bridges, but even it may not be regarded as ideal. It, too, has its shortcomings: it is more complicated and hence more vulnerable, and its length is likewise limited when used as a classical single-span bridge. An advantage from the tactical viewpoint is its low silhouette during laying the bridge over an obstacle. The materials used for the production of the bridges are high-strength steels or light alloys. So far, however, the use of aluminum alloys has not led to the anticipated reduction of bridge weight, in view of the persisting difference in strength between high-grade steels and refined aluminum alloys.

Development of accompanying bridges on fixed supports (hereinafter: bridge laying trucks) began much later--in the early 1950's. It was pursued first of all in the Soviet Union where this type of bridge emerged from the need to secure the movement of noncombat units when bridge laying tanks were in short supply. Development was continued by the Polish Army, the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, and especially by our army whose AM 50 bridge laying truck is at present in the lead of worldwide development.

The first bridge laying trucks had monolithic decks tilted over the front or rear of the carrier. The span of these decks was limited to 10-12 m, so as not to restrict excessively the vehicle's maneuverability on built-up or forest terrain. The demand for longer spans compelled sectional structures of the already proven folding type, with attached supports to permit the construction of multiple-span bridges. The first representative of this design was the Soviet TMM bridge with mechanical bridgelaying equipment. The Czechoslovak-made AM 50 bridge laying truck on a T 813 chassis already has hydraulic bridgelaying equipment with remote electrohydraulic control. The bridge support has two telescopic, hydraulically extended legs that permit the bridging of obstacles up to 5 m deep.

The length of a single span on these bridges is 12 to 15 m. In the case of multiple-span bridges the length depends on how the column of bridge laying trucks is organized, but generally lengths of 50 to 100 m are considered. The material of the deck, similarly as in the case of bridge laying tanks, is primarily steel alloy.

As already noted, the operational and tactical requirements are increasing, and efforts are being made to equip the elements of the combat formation with mechanical bridges capable of bridging about 75 percent of the occurring water obstacles. This fact will strongly influence the developmental trend of transport materiel and places high demands on the tactical and technical parameters of both types of mechanized bridges. If we summarize these demands, without regard for which army or bloc sets them, we find the

general direction of development. Bridge spans 25 to 30 m long, and bridge decks 3.5 to 4 m wide with a load capacity of 50 to 60 t are required. Emphasis is on maximum mechanization and even automation of construction, so that the time required to lay one span does not exceed 3 to 5 minutes; and also on the simplicity and mutual interchangeability of the individual members, with efforts to attain this interchangeability not only within a design type but also between the individual categories of mechanized bridges (the so-called standardized bridge deck). Service life likewise must be increased substantially as compared with the present situation: at least 2,000 layings, and 4,000 to 6,000 crossings by a 50-ton track vehicle. To these basic requirements are linked a series of other partial requirements, some of which have already been solved in the past.

From the technical viewpoint it will be immensely demanding to meet the entire set of the mentioned requirements, and it will lead to completely new, nonconventional ways in design--with the introduction of new computation methods, using computer technology and optimization--as well as in production technology, employing new materials, new methods of processing conventional materials, and new technological methods of assembly. Already the very layout of the structure will require a nontraditional approach and the wide use of newly developed specialized structural elements.

In the design of assault crossing bridges the new requirements lead to the development of multiple-span bridges extended over the obstacle horizontally by auxiliary telescopic booms, as this has been realized in the West German BIBER-SAS project where the BIBER bridge laying tank employs a shortened bridge 16 or 19 m long, equipped on the extended end with a hydraulic support. It is assumed that the BIBER-SAS set will have two normal bridges and three bridges with supports, for an overall span of about 80 m. So far, however, the sources have not reported how long it takes to lay such a bridge.

Also interesting is the Italian ASTRA A-30 project with a sectional folding bridge 22 m long whose end section can be swung down hydraulically and used as a support when necessary. The drawback of this system is the constant length of the support.

Also in the case of roadway bridges on fixed supports, the projects are switching to sectional extension designs. In West Germany, for example, cooperation among several firms has developed a bridge laying truck with a sectional extension bridge 28 m long. The carrier is a heavy four-axle chassis that has a considerable loading length, and a bridgelaying and coupling mechanism based on a similar principle as that of the BIBER bridge laying tank.

An interesting design is the French amphibious bridge laying truck "Ambidrome" MAF II, developed in cooperation with West German firms and based on the experience gained with the Gillois bridge laying truck. The two-axle amphibious chassis with retractable wheels is equipped with two articulate ramps.

The ramps are tilted hydraulically and, together with the bridge deck on the carrier's upper surface, are able to bridge obstacles up to 34 m wide. The drawback of this ramp system is that the vehicle must drive into the obstacle and raise itself to the level of the bridge.

In the area of standardizing bridge structures, efforts are being made to obtain complete interchangeability by introducing modular bridge members of optimal length which, when assembled in various combinations, can be used to build bridges of the necessary lengths, with either bridging tanks or bridging trucks, using fixed and floating supports. For this purpose it will be necessary to develop also a unified system of bridgelaying equipment. With the realization of these efforts there will be achieved an expanded assortment in providing bridge crossings for the troops, while simultaneously reducing the diversity of bridging materiel.

New paths are being pursued also in the design of the individual elements. Instead of the customary box girders supporting the bridge deck, for example, there have been designed girders of triangular or elliptical cross sections, telescopic extension beams, etc.

Ever-higher pressures will be used in the hydraulic circuits of the bridgelaying mechanisms, from 30 MPa at present to 50 MPa and more in the future. Although this places great demands on the quality and machining of the materials from which the hydraulic power elements are made, this also reduces their size and cuts weight.

Light alloys in combination with steels and plastics are gaining increasingly in the choice of materials. Materials are being sought that in terms of their strength, elasticity and weldability approximate high-strength steel alloys while retaining their low specific weight.

If we sum up the experience to date with the development of mechanized bridges and take into consideration the developmental trends, we see several circles of technical problems that designers will have to solve as soon as possible, in order to meet the set requirements.

Besides the already analyzed problems of materials, there is surprisingly also the question of a suitable carrier and of its associated bridgelaying equipment. The desired bridge spans mean also large tilting moments corresponding to the carriers weight. In other words, the laws of physics demand a heavy carrier. On the other hand, however, this is in conflict with the requirement that the total weight of the equipment, for understandable reasons, must not exceed significantly the weight of the basic vehicles. Much-needed standardization of bridge structures also will raise technical difficulties, from the viewpoint of the structures themselves as well as of the bridgelaying equipment.

Solution of these problems is only a question of time. Development of mechanized bridges will proceed further, not only to improve the equipment of armies but also to develop and build better-proportioned and more-economical bridges in general, which will be of greater benefit to mankind.

Summary of Some Attack Bridges Introduced as Standard Equipment

MT (1)	Stát (2)	Typ mostní konstrukce (3)	Délka mostu (m) (4)	Přemostění (m) (5)	Šířka mostu (m) (6)	Únosnost (t) (7)	Hmotnost MT (t) (8)
MT 55A	ČSSR (9)	nůžkový (18)	18	17	3,3	50	36,5
MTU 20	SSSR (10)	výsuvný (19)	19,7	18,5	3,3	50	37
BLG-60	NDR (11)	nůžkový	20	19	3,25	50	37
Biber	NSR (12)	výsuvný	22	21	4,0	50	45,1
AMX 30 PP	Fr (13)	nůžkový	22	21	3,8	50	42
MT 68	Švýc. (14)	výsuvný	20,9	20	3,9	50	45
Brobov 941	Švéd. (15)	výsuvný	15	14	4,0	50	20
FV 4205	GB	nůžkový	24,4	23	4,1	60	53
AVLB	USA	nůžkový	19,2	18	3,8	54	56
MTAV							
na OT M 113	USA	nůžkový	11	10		15	10,4
SAS	NSR	výsuvný	16, 19	podle sest. (21)	4,0	50	45
AVLB	USA	rampový	~29	~27	4,1	60	
Astra 30	Ital. (17)	nůžkový	22	21	4,0	50	54

(16)

Key:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bridge laying tank | 12. West Germany |
| 2. Country | 13. France |
| 3. Type of bridge design | 14. Switzerland |
| 4. Bridge length, m | 15. Sweden |
| 5. Span, m | 16. Trials |
| 6. Bridge width, m | 17. Italy |
| 7. Carrying capacity, t | 18. Scissor |
| 8. Weight of bridge laying tank, t | 19. Telescoping |
| 9. Czechoslovakia | 20. Landing ramp |
| 10. USSR | 21. Variable |
| 11. East Germany | |

1014

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE INTERVIEWS AGEE ON HOW CIA USES JOURNALISTS

Radio Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In addition to regular festival events in Havana, many unplanned meetings took place. One of them was an interview granted to a Radio Prague reporter by Philip Agee, a former CIA agent who some time ago decided to publish the truth about the dirty work of the CIA, the United States intelligence service. Here is a summary of what he told our reporter.

Talking about how the CIA uses the services of journalists, Philip Agee said that they have been used by the CIA all through the years, as they have a natural cover for asking questions of people who interest the CIA. I myself, he said, posed at one time as a journalist. It's an easy way to get into contact with persons. I have no doubt at all, continued Philip Agee, that out of hundreds of journalists who have come and spoken to me over the last 4 years, plenty of them were sent with questions from the CIA itself.

It is also through journalists that the CIA is able to place its own material without retribution, placed by the journalist on its payroll as if it were the journalist's own material. Philip Agee pointed out that in that way the CIA is able to orchestrate propaganda very effectively, and he recalled that in this way the CIA was trying to influence public opinion and the views of political leaders in such things as the break in diplomatic relations with Cuba, which eventually occurred in 1964, whether or not to break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, whether or not to break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, whether to expel diplomats from socialist countries, and all that sort of thing.

So for propaganda operations as opposed to the collection of information, the CIA still needs journalists, and certainly continues to use them. Answering our reporter's question whether in his view the United States needs the CIA, Philip Agee replied that it depends on who you are talking about. I think, continued Philip Agee, that the owners and managers of large corporations, the professionals who service them, major stockholders, people who form a very small percentage of the population, and who exercise most of the power in the United States, need the CIA. The CIA exists to preserve certain interests which are contrary to the interests of the great mass of the people, not just in the United States but in many other countries.

MEASURES DESCRIBED FOR USE AGAINST SENSORS, DETECTORS

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 4, Jun 78 signed to press 9 May 78
pp 208-210

[Article by K. Michel, physicist: "Physical-Technical Aspects on the Problem of Camouflage and Detection"]

[Text] Among other things commanders are constantly concerned with keeping equipment for combat, special purposes and transport ready for use. This is all the more true if the situation requires destroying in action the enemy's personnel and weapons and quickly identifying his deception tactics. And they must also utilize every means to make it as difficult as possible for their own troops to be detected.

It is natural to assume that camouflage is successfully achieved only if adequate information is at hand about the associated physical operations and if usable equipment technology is available. The operations include absorption and emission effects of electromagnetic waves which, of course, in spectral dependence offer very different but in part also far-reaching possibilities for reconnaissance. Telemetric reconnaissance with sound and magnetic probes used by the U.S. armed forces during the aggression in Vietnam is mentioned here only to show that different methods and instruments can be used for reconnaissance and thus to detect personnel and technical weapons.

1. Description of the Basic Effects

The need to camouflage military targets arises, as already suggested, from their property of emitting electromagnetic radiation. In this connection a distinction must generally be made between natural sources of radiation, that is, between bodies which radiate because of their temperature or bodies which reflect the radiation of other radiating objects, and artificial sources of radiation. Examples of the latter are incandescent bulbs, luminescence diodes, gas discharge tubes, infrared searchlights and the like. Accordingly there are no bodies that are not at least natural sources of radiation.

The goal is to carry out reconnaissance at the greatest possible distance and gather the best possible intelligence. This aim is limited by:

--the difference in radiation of the targets (for example, tanks in contrast to their natural surroundings),

--the permeability of the atmosphere between target and observer, and

--the reconnaissance capability of the radiation detector. Since the entire problem is a spectral one, that is, a problem dependent on wave length, the capabilities of camouflage are to be examined first in the appropriate ranges.

1.1 Camouflage in the Ultraviolet, Visible and Short-Range Infrared Spectral Range

The fundamental point of departure must be that reconnaissance of the enemy is done in spectral ranges for which the atmosphere is sufficiently transparent. These ranges are called atmospheric windows.

Figure 1 shows that the first window reaches to $1.3\mu\text{m}$ and covers the ultraviolet, visible and close-range infrared spectral range. These ranges can be picked up completely with photographic materials, residual light amplifiers and visual observation.

As a result of the slight energy density of the self-radiation (figure 2) the point of departure is the fact that the objects to be camouflaged are not self-illuminating bodies, but rather only reflect in a stronger or weaker manner the electromagnetic radiation hitting them according to wave length of the radiation. Camouflage depends then on adjusting this reflection as exactly as possible to the surroundings.

The reflection characteristic of green plants (figure 3) is determined by the chlorophyll, a pigment of living vegetation.

Therefore, a green forest camouflage net must demonstrate a reflection curve similar to that of chlorophyll.

If, for example, camouflaging is done with broken branches, a human being, in a given situation, with his limited visual faculty can be very effectively deceived. However, as soon as the enemy uses spectrally operating observation instruments in the close infrared range, such camouflage is completely ineffectual because of the altered reflection of the chlorophyll.

For example, on a spectrozonal film the chlorophyll of vegetation appears "red," whereas a position camouflaged with broken branches shows up as "gray" because of the different color sensitivity of film and the human eye. The film is red-sensitive so that the strong reflection increase with chlorophyll (see figure 3) is shown in red. If the vegetation has been disturbed this increase is not present at $0.68\mu\text{m}$, so that the difference mentioned becomes possible.

1.2 Camouflage in the Medium and Distant Infrared Spectral Ranges

At present these ranges are becoming increasingly important for military reconnaissance. In contrast to the visible spectral range which makes reconnaissance possible because of reflection differences in space, which in turn are caused by illuminating sources of radiation, in the medium and distant infrared spectral ranges the objects of interest can be observed because of their sufficiently intensive self-radiation.

This effect is explained by the energy distribution of a black body, illustrated in figure 2; it is also called Planck's radiation curve.

As the temperature increases the maxima of the energy density shift to shorter wave lengths. At the same time the energy-producing differences between adjacent temperatures are greatest in the range of the maxima. For reconnaissance such ranges are chosen because they are more expedient. Thus, for example, the hot parts of an airplane engine have a temperature of about 500-600°C and as a result their maximum radiation energy is at wave lengths of 3-4 μ m, that is in the atmospheric window of 3-5 μ m. Moreover, the hot gases of the engines contain in addition to water vapor considerable carbon dioxide which at 4.4 μ m reflects intensive radiation emission.

Temperatures are substantially lower in the case of militarily interesting ground targets. In part their temperature differs from that of the surroundings by only a few degrees.

Figure 2 shows that the energy differences for bodies with temperatures around 15°C in the 8-13 μ m range are substantially larger than in the 3-5 μ m range. Thus, in the 8-13 μ m range targets such as tanks heated from moving and human beings offer the best contrast to the surroundings.

The importance which attaches to camouflage in the spectral range is recognized from the fact that infrared seeker heads for picking up the target require only the electromagnetic self-radiation of the target.

In this connection measures must be taken to camouflage the targets and deceive the infrared seeker heads. The most suitable measures are those with which the self-radiation of the target is adapted to that of the surroundings. The adjustment must take both temperature and spectral energy density into account. In many cases it is sufficient simply to make the surface temperature of the object equal to that of the surroundings, for example, by cooling. Camouflage nets are effective only when temperature differences are not great, in other cases special camouflaging materials must be used in addition to cooling.

Overall the problem of camouflage in the medium and distant infrared ranges must also be viewed in terms of the permeability of the atmospheric layer between the object and the detector and the latter's reconnaissance

capability. Further details are given in the section on "Influence of the Atmosphere," the second point.

1.3 Camouflage in the Microwave Range of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

Figure 3 shows the spectral energy density of the electromagnetic self-radiation of a black body. This also applies qualitatively for any other body.

Microwaves are electromagnetic waves whose length is smaller than 10 cm. Receivers of extremely high sensitivity would be necessary to measure emission differences, even at very different temperatures. Since high receiver sensitivities increase electronic materials requirements, reconnaissance benefits from the use of the electromagnetic wave which is emitted by transmitters, reflected by objects and targets and bunched by a directional antenna. Active radio range finding also permits, in addition to the direction of the reflection wave, determination of its transit time and thus the distance to the reflecting object.

Reconnaissance is made possible by differences in the reflection differences of the target. Metallic objects, such as combat equipment, reflect substantially stronger than their surroundings.

In the interest of comparable and assessable results the mean radar cross-section is defined. That is that cross-section of a metal sphere which would produce the same echo at the receiver as the target being radiated, given the same distance. In this connection the reflection capability of airplanes and other objects is heavily dependent on the direction of the incoming radiation of the radio wave. Combat aircraft have a reflection radiation cross-section of about 1-2 m², bombers approximately 15 m².

Two paths are pursued to camouflage against radar reconnaissance. On the one hand, the attempt is made to suppress the existing reflection differences by absorbing media, and on the other hand it is possible to reflect the electromagnetic wave coming in from the transmitter in such a diffuse manner that the reflection radiation contains no detecting information.

In line with this the most well known means and methods must be given consideration during design, such as the use of convex surfaces in place of planar and the avoidance of surface configurations which have the characteristics of triple reflectors.

Overall, there are limits on these methods. Detection ranges of 50 km in airplanes with 1 m² radar cross-section are customary. Camouflage in this case relies more on deception.

2. Influence of the Atmosphere

Judging the scattering of electromagnetic waves in the atmosphere depends on the wave length λ and the diameter d of the scattering particles.

Three cases are especially interesting and informative:

$d \ll \lambda$.

The so-called Rayleigh law, $\epsilon \sim \frac{1}{\lambda^4}$, obtains for the scatter coefficient. This makes it clear that infrared rays better penetrate the atmosphere the longer their wave length. The diameters of the vapor particles are between 0.1 and $1 \mu\text{m}$.

$d \gg \lambda$.

With $\epsilon \sim d^2$ the scatter coefficient is no longer a function of the wave length. Fog with a particle diameter of 30-50 μm is therefore almost impenetrable even for infrared rays. Only radar waves undergo a lesser scattering.

$d \approx \lambda$.

If the scatter coefficient is regarded as a function of the wave length, then ϵ for a particle size passes through two maxima and one minimum. An average coefficient can be quoted which is approximately of the magnitude of the case $d \gg \lambda$.

Further interaction with the atmosphere is the absorption of electromagnetic waves. Up to three ranges the atmosphere is impermeable for heat radiation (see figure 1), since water vapor, carbon dioxide and ozone are very absorbent for the wave length interval $13 \mu\text{m} < \lambda < 1,000 \mu\text{m}$.

3. Detectors and Equipment

For effective camouflaging measures it is important to be familiar with the level and trend of development of the enemy's reconnaissance equipment. Thus, it is of primary importance to consider instruments that operate in the 8-13 μm range, thus those that were specially developed for observing ground targets.

3.1 Infrared Ray Detectors

As already mentioned, for the practical purposes of reconnaissance only the atmospheric window in the close and medium range infrared as well as the range of the microwaves are usable.

Infrared detectors are divided into two main groups: thermal and quantum detectors. The mode of operation of the thermal detectors depends primarily on the heating of the detector material as a result of radiation absorption.

The effects which are utilized in the conventional, so-called thermal detectors (Seebeck effect, resistance changes and Golay effect) are all directly proportional to the change in temperature ΔT ; they are connected

with heat conductivity phenomena. Thus they are relatively insensitive, in contrast to thermal contrasts which do change.

Radiation receivers were therefore used only in cameras and instruments of older design. The recording of an appropriate image lasted 1-4 minutes and was thus possible only with film.

The pyroelectric detector is likewise a thermal detector, but has been known for only a few years. It has a number of remarkable features. Thus, for example, the signal of these detectors is proportional to the temperature gradient. They have a substantially higher sensitivity vis-a-vis change in the thermal contrast.

The quantum detector has the greatest detection ranges, coupled with slight inertia vis-a-vis the change in the radiated power. With the use of the so-called inner photoeffect the signal conversion is produced by electron transition from the valence band to the conductivity band of the molecular structure of the detector as a result of radiation absorption.

Since this effect is also triggered by thermal excitation at room temperature, the detectors must be cooled. As a rule this is done by cryogenic gases, such as liquid air, helium or hydrogen.

The material requirements for cooling increase to the extent that use is shifted to long-wave infrared. This phenomenon limits the possibilities for military application. The spectral sensitivity ranges of several infrared detectors are given in figure 4.

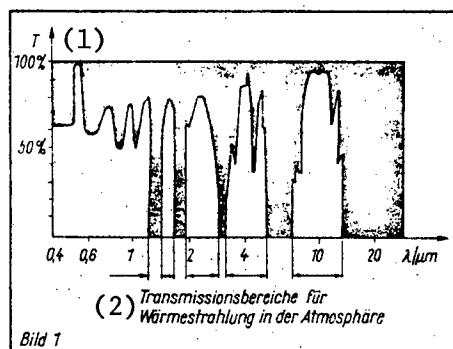


Figure 1. Permeability of the atmosphere at mean sea level

Key:

1. Temperature
2. Transmission regions for thermal radiation in the atmosphere

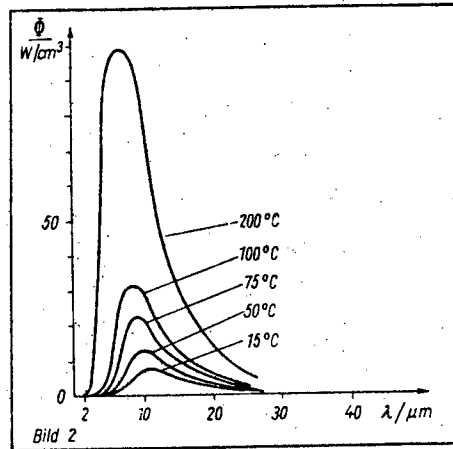


Figure 2. Spectral Distribution of Energy of a Black Body

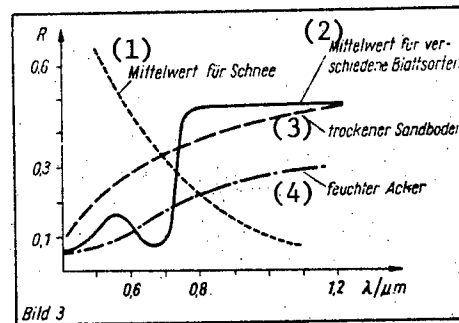


Figure 3. Reflection capability [R] of natural media

Key:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Mean value for snow | 3. Dry sandy soil |
| 2. Mean value for different kinds of leaves | 4. Damp field |

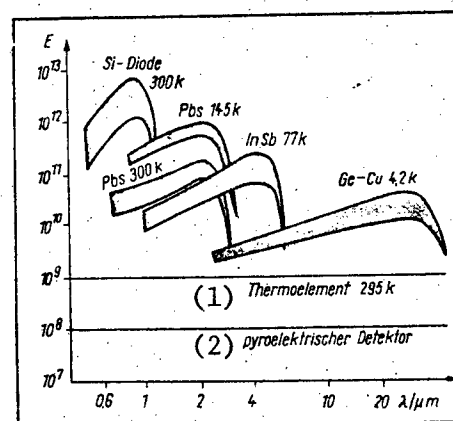


Figure 4. Spectral sensitivity regions [E] of infrared detectors

Key: 1. Thermoelement 2. Pyroelectric detector

Figure 5. Heat entropy diagram of an automobile [not reproduced]

3.2 Equipment Technology

The simplest and historically first form of thermal observation devices are the so-called thermal direction finders. Normally the image field is scanned with a detector on heat emitters which are visible to the observer only as more or less bright points.

Thermal direction finders are used primarily in combination with residual light amplifiers to increase the detection range. Thus, for example, the Leopard 2 battle tank has thermal direction finders.

Temperature entropy diagram instruments are a second type of thermal observation device. For this, in place of one detector up to 100 or more are used in series. This arrangement requires temporally sequential scanning of the image field with vibrating mirrors which are moved mechanically or with special prisms.

The signal sizes of the individual detectors are changed and are combined synchronously with the deflection mechanism on a television screen. Figure 5 [not reproduced] shows an image of an automobile obtained in this manner. The hot areas around the engine can be clearly identified as can the tires heated from travel. This picture was taken by an infrared camera system made by AGA, a Swedish company. According to the company it was, of course, developed for civilian use, however it should also be useable at any time for military purposes.

In the United States different types of instruments were ordered for airplanes, helicopters, guided missiles, antitank missiles, antiaircraft defense systems and tanks. Thus, for example, a temperature entropy diagram device is installed in the B-52 bomber whose detectors, cooled to 26 K, reproduce heat entropy diagrams of ground targets with considerable detection range. Beyond that the overall viewing equipment can be used in combination, as, for example, residual light amplifiers, infrared system and obstacle warning radar.

Such devices are also used in armored equipment. The main purpose is to increase first shot accuracy. The M 60 and Leopard 2 battle tanks have very sensitive heat entropy diagram devices for this purpose which work on the scanning principle, also called scanning technique.

For general reconnaissance of the field of combat the AN/PAS-7 heat entropy diagram device was developed. It has a payload of 4.8 kg (2.6 kg without battery) and can thus be carried and used manually. It was tested during the aggression in Vietnam.

Table. Available Sensors and Camouflage Capabilities

<u>Sensor</u>	<u>Indications for Camouflage</u>
Human Eye	Within the visible range of the spectrum, colors, type and density of the camouflage must be similar to nature. Material that gleams must absolutely be avoided since it is also visible from a great distance.
Residual Light Amplifier	In addition to color, type and density of the camouflage material, its reflection capability must be adjusted to the surroundings, otherwise it produces another gray tone in the observing instrument.
Black-White, Infrared, Black-White and Infrared-Color Film	Adaptation of the object in color, type, density, and reflection to the natural environment.
Multispectral Observation	Since differences between objects, which in one region of the spectrum are not visible, can be recognized in others, it is a special concern here to avoid differences in reflection. Special attention must be paid to altered chlorophyll reflection.
Heat Entropy Diagram Devices	Camouflage nets which cover an object which has a substantially higher temperature than its surroundings result in a scattering of the thermal radiation which produces a blurred picture in the camera. Hot parts must therefore either be cooled or specially concealed.
Radar Devices	Camouflage nets which meet the requirements given above let radar waves through without any appreciable loss in transmission. Thus to protect standing tanks and airplanes special camouflage nets must be used which make it possible to dampen the echo of the net and object to the extent that the receiver receives no signal that can be evaluated.

12124

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, JURISPRUDENCE RECEIVES NEW STATUTE

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 18, 7 Jul 78 pp 220-222

[Statute of the Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 16 June 1978, signed by Willi Stoph, chairman, GDR Council of Ministers, East Berlin]

[Text] Article 1

1. The Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence of the GDR (hereafter "the Academy") is a scientific institution for education and research of the socialist state.
2. The Academy is placed under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. The chairman of the Council of Ministers shall determine the tasks and powers of authority involved.
3. The Academy is charged with the advanced education of state functionaries and the qualifying education of leading cadres in state organs. The Academy is charged with the tasks of research toward the further development of the political and judicial system as well as toward an improvement of the quality and effectiveness of state organs in their various activities.
4. The Academy shall base all its activities on the resolutions of the party of the working class, on the GDR Constitution as well as on other laws and regulations. Its instructional and research work is to proceed in implementation of the tasks designated by the Council of Ministers.
5. In working toward the solution of its tasks, the Academy shall closely cooperate with the relevant state organs, with the scientific institutions of the GDR and with the fraternal socialist countries.
6. The scientific potential and the material and financial resources of the Academy shall be effectively used to achieve excellence in teaching and research.

Article 2

1. The Academy shall ensure the training and further education of state functionaries to the highest political and professional standards. Education and training at the Academy shall serve the continuous class-related strengthening of the socialist state apparatus, the raising of Marxist-Leninist knowledge of leaders and coworkers in the state organs and the development of their political and professional ability to realize creatively the policies of the Marxist-Leninist party in the interest of the working class and its allies, so as to further strengthen the power of the workers and peasants and to constantly raise their international prestige.
2. The training and further education of state functionaries at the Academy shall be carried out in studies of political science and jurisprudence at advanced schools, by further education at advanced schools, by short-term courses for leading cadres of state organs, by organized self-study and by any other means and methods.
3. The Academy is to support in every way the education and training of deputies as well as the further Marxist-Leninist education of leaders and coworkers in the state apparatus. In compliance with principles determined by the competent state organs, the Academy shall prepare the necessary instructional material and make such material available in good time to all central and local state organs.
4. To ensure the highest standards in the training and education by organized self-study, the Academy shall cooperate with the factory academies of the bezirk councils.
5. The Academy shall support the Edwin Hoernle School of Political Science at Weimar to ensure a high level of specialized education in political science and jurisprudence.

Article 3

1. Research tasks are to be undertaken in accordance with the Central Plan of Research of the Marxist-Leninist Social Science Institutions of the GDR and in accordance with research plans approved by the Council of Ministers.
2. Research shall concentrate in particular on:
 - fundamental problems in the development of the socialist state in accordance with the requirements of the directive activities of the Council of Ministers;
 - the further development of the socialist judicial system by the systematic creation of a scientific preliminary stage for legislature, for participation in the drafting of laws and other regulations as well as

for an analysis and the generalization of the most effective ways of law enforcement.

—the drafting of proposals for the improvement of state management, application of the best experiences and most effective directive methods in the process of conducting government affairs and the development of working methods in the state organs which are rooted in popular sentiment, effective, scientifically justified and expediently organized.

3. Research shall be carried out in close cooperation with the state organs. Research results are to be made available for application in political practice and for a continued raising of the level of training and further education. Research is to serve the effective scientific work among the general public and the offensive struggle against anticommunism, against the imperialist political and legal ideologies and against the revisionist concepts in politics and law.
4. In the case of teaching and research projects which concern the jurisdiction of the judicial agencies of the state, the chancellor of the Academy shall consult the minister of justice, the chief public prosecutor of the GDR and the president of the supreme court.
5. The Academy shall be the editor of the scientific journal STAAT UND RECHT and of the periodical ORGANISATION.

Article 4

The Academy shall be authorized to grant the following academic degrees:

diploma of political science,
diploma of political science (foreign politics),
diploma of jurisprudence,
doctor of jurisprudence (Dr. jur.),
doctor of political affairs (Dr. rer. pol.),
doctor of juridical science (Dr. sc. jur.),
doctor of political science (Dr. sc. pol.).

Article 5

1. The Academy is under the control of the chancellor on the principle of single-person authority with collective consultations on questions of fundamental principle.
2. The chancellor is appointed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The chancellor is responsible and accountable to the chairman of the Council of Ministers in respect of all affairs and activities of the Academy.
3. The chancellor is chairman of the Scientific Council of the Academy.

4. The Scientific Council of the Academy advises the chancellor on the preparation and implementation of decisions of principle concerning research, teaching and training and promotes the development of the scientific life at the Academy. The Council decides on granting the academic degrees of Dr. sc. jur. and Dr. sc. pol. and on other tasks that according to legal provisions are assigned to the Council.
5. The vice-chancellors, directors in special fields, of sections and institutes, the chief editors of the periodicals STAAT UND RECHT and ORGANISATION shall be appointed by the chancellor with the consent of the head of the Council of Ministers secretariat.
6. The chancellor is responsible for the development of cadres commensurate with the leading role of the working class. The chancellor is to ensure the development of a new generation of scientists of high political and professional qualifications, the continuous further education of teachers at advanced schools and the development of women as teachers at such schools and to become qualified to be employed in leading positions.
7. The chancellor of the Academy shall conclude a collective labor agreement with the union leadership in the Academy in accordance with articles 28 and 29 of the Labor Law.
8. The chancellor shall issue work regulations applicable to all workers at the Academy, such regulations to have the consent of the union leadership in accordance with articles 91 and 92 of the Labor Law. The chancellor shall determine rules governing all studies and examinations as well as the rules of the house.

Article 6

1. The scientific domain of the Academy is divided into sections and institutes. Within the sections and institutes there shall be professorial chairs or departments, depending on the scientific disciplines concerned.
2. The Academy shall house the Center and the Council for Information and Documentation on Questions of Political Science and Jurisprudence.
3. To promote training and further education the Academy shall establish branches in other parts of the country.
4. The overall organizational structure of the Academy shall be subject to the approval of the head of the Council of Ministers secretariat.

Article 7

1. The Academy shall house the Institute for International Relations. This Institute shall be responsible for the training and further education of cadres destined for the diplomatic service or for employment in other foreign affairs agencies of the GDR. The Institute shall also be responsible for research in the foreign policy area of the GDR and in the area of international relations and international law.
2. In respect of research and teaching as well as in questions concerning cadres, the Institute is under the direct jurisdiction of the minister for foreign affairs.
3. The director of the Institute is to be appointed by the minister for foreign affairs. The director shall be responsible and accountable to the minister for foreign affairs for the implementation of tasks assigned to the Institute. The Science Council of the Institute advises the director on the planning and implementation of fundamental tasks in teaching, research and education.
4. In the solution of tasks which concern the overall direction of the Academy and which exceed the framework of research, teaching and questions concerning cadres, the director of the Institute is under direct administrative control of the chancellor of the Academy.
5. The main objectives of the Institute are:
 - to arrange the study at advanced-schools for the training and education of the rising generation of cadres destined for service in the areas of foreign politics;
 - to arrange training courses and other means of further education for cadres actually engaged in foreign politics or in the diplomatic service;
 - the training of the rising generation of scientists and the care of candidates for careers in the sciences;
 - the planning and implementation of foreign policy research;
 - the development of international cooperation in the area of foreign policy research, in particular cooperation with the corresponding institutions of the USSR and of other socialist countries;
 - the support of political work among the masses and of propaganda on questions of foreign policy.
6. The Institute is to coordinate foreign policy research in the GDR on the basis of the Central Research Plan of the Marxist-Leninist Social Science Institutions of the GDR. The Institute is to be the seat of the Science Council for Foreign Policy Research of the GDR.
7. The Institute shall assume the editorship of the periodical DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK and shall be coeditor of the periodical ASIEN/AFRIKA/LATEIN AMERIKA.

8. The rules governing work, studies and examinations at the Institute shall be subject to the approval of the minister for foreign affairs.

Article 8

1. The sections and institutes of the Academy are administered by their directors on the principle of single-person authority. Collective consultations on questions of principle shall take place in the councils of the various sections and institutes.
2. The director of a section or an institute is responsible for the administration, planning and control of tasks undertaken by his section or institute.
3. The council of the section or institute advises the director on the preparation and implementation of decisions concerning the research, teaching and education and promotes the development of the scientific life. The council decides on the granting of academic grades in accordance with the provisions of the law and grants the right to teach at the Academy.
4. All workers in a section or an institute are members of the general assembly of the section or institute. Every year the director of the section or institute shall give an accounting to the general assembly with regard to the implementation of projects and shall also inform the general assembly on future tasks.

Article 9

1. An administrative director shall be in charge of the administration of the Academy; he shall be responsible for the procurement of the material and financial resources required to achieve the objectives of the Academy.
2. The administrative director shall ensure an expedient administrative organization and shall also ensure, in cooperation with the heads of the various fields of the sciences, the observance of strict economy as well as the effective utilization of all material and financial resources.

Article 10

1. The seat of the Academy shall be Potsdam-Babelsberg.
2. The Academy is a juridical person and budgetary organization. The Academy has its own budget and staff establishment.
3. The chancellor is legal representative of the Academy. The vice-chancellors, directors of special fields and the administrative director are authorized to represent the Academy within the scope of their duties. The chancellor may delegate authority to other persons according to the legal provisions governing the representation of the Academy in legal matters.

Article 11

The regulations governing advanced schools shall apply to the Academy unless the Council of Ministers decides otherwise.

Article 12

1. This Statute shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.
2. The Order of 27 February 1967 (Legal Gazette Part II No 22, p 137) shall become invalid on the same date.

8453

CSO: 2300

POLAND

WOJTASZEK WRITES IN SOVIET INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS JOURNAL

Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul, TASS--"Poland's activities in the international arena are inalienably linked with the struggle for peace, international security, detente, disarmament, development of all-round and equal cooperation, for social progress," Emil Wojtaszek--member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland--writes in the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. His article on the foreign policy of Poland and problems of European security is published in the seventh issue of the magazine. The author notes that "the period which has elapsed since the historical Helsinki Conference is characterized by positive changes in the international arena."

"However, this process is running up against certain difficulties and is proceeding in conditions of an acute struggle with its adversaries. The reactionary circles and 'cold war' advocates in the United States, the FRG and other Western states are stepping up their activities as new steps are being taken towards a further materialization of detente. They call for a stepped up arms race, increase tensions, fan up international conflicts, conduct a slanderous campaign and cast aspersions on the peaceloving intentions of socialist nations."

"The Polish people know full well the price of peace and freedom. This is why our foreign policy is traditionally and solidly linked with the search for initiatives in international relations which would guarantee peace and security not only to our country, but to Europe and the entire world."

"In implementing the policy of the party, Emil Wojtaszek continues, we attach particular importance to problems of the European continent, inasmuch as we link the questions of our country's security, as required by the principles of Polish foreign policy, with peace and security all over Europe, actively striving, together with our allies, to do away with its division into counterposed military-political groupings. This stems also

from our profound conviction that the successes achieved in the relaxation of tensions in Europe are of primary importance for the development of positive processes in the world."

It is precisely for this reason that we regard as programme principles of our foreign policy the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe, extension of political detente to the military sphere, development of equal relations, based on principles of peaceful coexistence with states having a different social system, including members of the North Atlantic Pact."

CSO: 1800

POLAND

BABIUCH WRITES IN 'PRAVDA' ON POLISH STATE ANNIVERSARY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Article by E. Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee: "In the Vanguard of the People"--first two paragraphs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] Warsaw--On 22 July Poland's working people celebrate their greatest national holiday--the 34th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. The victory of people's power made it possible to implement fundamental revolutionary transformations in the country. The Polish people rightly link their historic achievements with the communists' party which led them on to the road of steady progress and which now heads their struggle to build a developed socialist society.

The present holiday--rebirth day--is particularly joyful on Polish soil. For the first time a Polish citizen--Miroslaw Hermaszewski--has been in space along with Soviet cosmonauts. The successfully completed joint flight has found a profound response in the hearts of Polish working people and has once again demonstrated the inviolability of the friendship between our fraternal peoples and the mighty unity of the family of the states of the entire socialist community.

"The Polish United Workers Party, a Marxist-Leninist working class party, personifies in its policy the unity of the class and national interests of the working people, the entire Polish people and the Polish State." This fundamental definition contained in the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress conveys the essence and nationwide [obshchenarodnyy] character of the Polish communists' party and the tasks by which it is guided in its activity.

In its program even the Polish Workers Party created in the most difficult years of the liberation war against Hitlerite fascism viewed the tasks of social and national liberation as being indissolubly connected with the land of the Soviets and saw alliance and fraternity in arms with it as an unshakable support for Poland's cause.

Expressing the ideology of the working class, at the same time it was a party which represented the interests of the entire Polish people and was their leading force. The liberation of the country by the Soviet Army and the Polish Army which struggled alongside it, the establishment of people's power, the fundamental socioeconomic transformations and the rapid restoration of the war-ravaged economy were historic confirmation of the profound validity of the Party program.

The face of socialist Poland today, the high level of production forces, the constant growth of the people's prosperity and the successes achieved in every sphere of building the new life are the best evidence of the correctness of the party's policy and of its organizational abilities. The seventies--the period of implementation of the strategy outlined by the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses--have brought our country particularly great achievements.

Today we can state that the foundations of socialism have been built in our country and the political, economic and social base of socialism have strengthened. At the Seventh PZPR Congress Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, noted: "Our Motherland--People's Poland--is entering a new, higher phase of socialist development, the state of building a developed socialist society.... Most tasks of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism have been solved in the last 30 years in the country."

The PZPR is now faced with new, more complex tasks. Poland's development totally confirms the law according to which the socialist state, as it fulfills the tasks confronting the dictatorship of the proletariat during the building of a socialist society, is gradually transformed into a state of the whole people which implements the will of all the working people while the working class plays the leading role.

The same ideological and class principles by which the CPSU is guided as it leads the land of the Soviets along the path of communism form the basis of the development of our socialist state. We derive creative inspiration in all our activity from the experience of the CPSU, which is marching in the vanguard of the world communist movement.

The sources of the PZPR's strength and the durability of its leading role in the building of socialism are unshakable loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and a close connection with the working class and all the working people. The PZPR's leading role is displayed primarily in the fact that the party elaborates and implements a program entirely in accord with the ideals and aspirations of the working class--the most progressive and today the most numerous class in our society and the class which expresses the fundamental interests of the entire people. The party's link with the masses is deepening in the process of the implementation of this program.

In the course of socialist building the working class' numerical strength has increased considerably and its education and skill have risen. Workers

now total almost 65 percent of the able-bodied people employed in the socialized sector of the national economy. The concentration of the working class in large and medium-sized enterprises is intensifying--about 16 percent of all workers today work in enterprises with more than 5,000 people and almost 50 percent work in enterprises which employ at least 1,000 people. The party is striving to instill in the young replacements of the working class the best traditions which have emerged in big industrial collectives.

An invariable principle of the party's policy is the strengthening of the alliance of workers and peasants and of the links between the working class and the intelligentsia. Thus the party program provides the basis for the ideological and political unity of all society under the leadership of the working class. This unity is the main condition for successful building of a developed socialist society.

At the Seventh Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress, V. I. Lenin said: "...a minority--a party--cannot introduce socialism. Tens of millions of people can do this when they learn to do it themselves." In accordance with this Leninist thesis our party is creating the necessary opportunities for providing the working people with broad participation in economic, social and political life. The principles of socialist democracy are being implemented, increasing extensively, in practice. The forms of working people's participation in administration of the country and in implementation of the program for building developed socialism are becoming increasingly rich.

The growing role of representative organs and mass social organization in the elaboration, implementation and monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions should be noted. The level of working people's education and skill is rising and their socialist consciousness is deepening. Consequently society's creative potential is also increasing.

Our party's program and policy invariably enjoy the confidence and support of the working people. This is attested by the results of our socioeconomic development, which were possible only given high activeness on the part of the broad masses. The results of the elections to the People's Councils held last February were an expression of the universal support for the PZPR program. The candidates of the National Unity Front, whose election platform was based on the decisions of the Second National PZPR Conference, received the support of 99.7 percent of all those who voted.

A political campaign under the slogan "What we have achieved and what must be achieved to insure that Poland becomes stronger and people live richer lives" has now been mounted widely in the party and in all circles of the Polish public. Problems which are important to the people are being discussed and constructive talks are being held on everyday and specific matters, party meetings in which nonparty people are participating extensively and trade union and young people's meetings are outlining what must

be done to raise production efficiency and output quality and to develop and strengthen socialist relations among people.

The increased level of the PZPR's ideological education and political organizational work accords with the qualitatively new tasks advanced by the party. In order to prove equal to the new demands, it must consistently observe the Leninist norms of Party life, tirelessly improve the content and forms of its activity, and strengthen the ideological and political and organizational cohesion of its ranks.

Our party is implementing measures aimed at strengthening the vanguard role and activeness of primary party organizations and all the communists. We are improving the methods of individual work with party members and candidate members. We are paying particular attention to insuring that each primary party organization clearly defines the tasks on whose solution it must concentrate its efforts.

Party committees are systematically analyzing the activity of party organizations and communists. In particular, individual conversations with PZPR members and candidate members have become part of practice. This form of work has become established in our party and makes a good contribution to enhancing communists' activeness. The conclusions and assessments on the basis of the results of the individual conversations make it possible to improve the style and methods of our activity and to work more efficiently and purposefully.

The party is a living political organism. It must constantly strengthen its ranks, replenishing itself from the most politically mature workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia and relieving itself of those whose standards fail to meet the increased demands made of communists. The high quality of the party ranks is a sine qua non of the constant strengthening of the party's leading role.

Our experience totally confirms the correctness of the remarks of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who said at the 25th CPSU Congress: "And the further we advance, the larger the tasks which the party is solving, the greater the concern which we must display for replenishing the party's ranks with fresh forces from among those who have earned the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective and who actively demonstrate their worth in production and social life."

We observe the Leninist principle which has been confirmed by the rich experience of the CPSU and according to which the party's development must be regulated in order to insure the high quality of its ranks and the correct formation of its class composition. There must be no spontaneous approach in this sphere.

The PZPR, which at present has almost 2.8 million members and candidate members, is a mass party which has a reliable base for activity in every

region of the country and among the main strata of the population. The workers are the most numerous group in the party--more than 1.27 million. Along with the farmers they total 55.3 percent of the PZPR. The workers now also represent the largest section among the candidates admitted to the PZPR.

Implementing the aims of socialism, the party is expanding its influence among the aktiv of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth [FSZMP], replenishing its ranks with the best young working people.

In leading the party's development and improving its composition in a planned fashion, the PZPR Central Committee has always believed and continues to believe that it is not the number of party members but the quality of the party ranks and primarily communists' high ideological standards, principledness and implacability toward shortcomings which is of decisive importance. It is for precisely this reason that we pay tremendous attention to the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist knowledge in the party. Taking it into account that more young people have been entering the party in the last few years than before, we are improving work with young communists. These questions are systematically studied by the Central Committee and party organs [?at] local level. An effective system of ideological and political work with party candidates is gradually taking shape. We present party cards in a solemn atmosphere and we insure the high level of the meetings at which the question of the admission of people as PZPR candidate members or members is decided.

This year the Polish communists together with the working class and all the working people will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish worker's movement, which resulted in the creation of the PZPR. This event was a great historical victory of the working class and a triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. In its first declaration the PZPR declared with pride that it is the intelligence, honor and conscience of the vanguard of the people--the working class--and a militant detachment of the international forces advocating freedom, social progress, democracy, and socialism.

Guided by a reliable compass--the teaching of Marxism-Leninism--and fulfilling its patriotic duty to serve the cause of the working class and the entire people, our Party, loyal to the inviolable principles of internationalist unity with the CPSU, the fraternal parties of the other socialist community countries, and the entire international communist movement, is honorably fulfilling the tasks of socialist building. The creative experience of building a new society totally confirms the thesis that the unity of the fraternal parties and their loyalty to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism are an inexhaustible source of victories on the path of implementing communist ideals.

CSO: 1800

POLAND

WEST SAID TO SEEK LEGALIZATION OF ANTIPARTY OPPOSITION

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 5, May 78 pp 7,8

/Highlights of speech by Pyszard Wojna at the Tenth Congress of the Association of Polish Journalists, 23-24 February 1978/

/Excerpt/ Every political system forms its own model of patriotism. Patriotism narrowly understood is subordinated to narrow groups of interests. Ours represents the broadest national base--the state. We entered into a period of conscious formation of socialist patriotism. Patriotism is the attitude of the nation toward being itself, to everything which creates its history, that is, identification with the system. Never and nowhere does patriotism exist apart from the political system. The present moment is in a certain sense a specific one. Historians calculate that the age of a generation in history is 30 to 35 years and, if so, then we are to all intents and purposes at the moment of a generational change of guard. I think that the time has come that from this fact we begin consciously to draw definite conclusions.

Taking stock of the reaction to what we write, more and more often I realize that our references to prewar times are by now not convincing for the young people who have grown up under different conditions and in a different world. Today's youth simply has by now different comparison scales which generally surpass our possibilities. It compares the various spheres of our life to the richest and best organized states, which gives rise later to the pretensions that (for example) the standard of life in the United States, in the Federal German Republic or in France is higher than in our own.

We should not hold it against our youth, however. May it see in it not the source of discontent but a powerful stimulus for transformation of our reality. Is the second generation, however, adequately prepared for coming times? Sometimes I have some doubts about that.

The world is entering into a period of great integrational processes. It is the result of objective principles of development, but for us it is at the same time the result, among others, of pressure of integrating processes taking place in the West.

At the same time the West in its integrational process has gone much further than would be indicated by the contradictions in its midst, which naturally come to the fore.

Socialist countries move by quite a different road of integration with respect to the sovereignty of states and national identity. But for many questions which in this connection the future brings to us, we do not yet have the answers. We know only this: in these great integrational processes the position of Poland, our influence on the forms and directions of developing integration will depend on our potential, on the solidarity of the nation, on the degree of our socialist consciousness.

We also enter into a period of great ideological confrontation. Several years ago the Western bourgeois press wrote a great deal about the domination of pragmatism, about alleged departure of politics from its ideological foundations. Today we notice that the West would like to impose on us an encounter on the platform of ideological confrontation. The concrete aim of that confrontation is the legalization of organized activities of opposing forces in socialist countries, and frequently at that by using national motivations with the idea of opposing the party in its activities for the purpose of consolidation of society.

We journalists are a creative professional organization and at the same time a political one par excellence. A challenge of this kind we accept as an encouragement. Politics is the element of our profession. We bring into our writing everything which is the sum of nationwide coordination and which is personified by our party, and at the same time, the whole sum of individual pressures of everyday life, conflict felt which characterize our work. Likewise, this constitutes great stimulus in our work. Besides, under the conditions of the present the contradictions are always dominant.

We have chosen our profession, the substance of which is social life, namely politics and history. This profession is realized by the will of transformation of reality, by encounter of forces in struggle. I think that today we must be more conscious of this than at any time in the last years.

5232
CSO: 2600

POLAND

HIGHER SCHOOL EDUCATION, RECRUITMENT CRITICIZED

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by "SAS": "Examinations; Our Commentary"]

[Text] Today the examination peak is beginning in our institutions of higher education. The forerunner of it was the preliminary examinations which began back in the middle of June for the schools of fine arts, of which there are 16 in our country with 1,050 places. Another portent was the examinations begun on 1 July for several academies of economics and one technical college.

There are a total of 63,000 places awaiting the best candidates to the country's 135 institutions of education this year. Most of them will wind up in schools under the ministry of science, higher education, and technology.

It is not difficult to observe that the number of places this year is lower than it was last year. This is the result of the ongoing tendency to provide for high-quality education at the cost of quantity, a trend related to the difficult college space situation and the desire to adapt the training of specialists to the needs of the economy. But at the same time, within these overall numbers we note certain specific shifts, because there are majors whose graduates are needed in larger numbers by the economy, culture, and agriculture. For example, this year certain universities are increasing the enrollment in philology, in connection with the needs of school systems, especially in rural areas, for larger numbers. On the other hand, the number of applicants being accepted in physics, archeology, and ethnography, for example, has been reduced.

Nevertheless, against the backdrop of these restrictions (as usually, after all, during the annual recruitment) there are a number of questions which arise concerning both the number of places available and the examination system itself. These questions are the direct result of the conviction that the current examination system does not fit the country's current socioeconomic situation.

Let us take first of all the matter of the limit on the number of places. We fully agree with the statement that we must upgrade the effectiveness of educating and using personnel with degrees from institutions of higher education. At the same time there is a great deal of research to show that given the current recruitment figures, over a decade from now we may be faced with a shortage of specialists with college degrees. This is a difficult problem, because our institutions of higher education cannot provide an adequate number of places or level of education, but past experience proves that reduction of the ceilings can in no way provide for the type or numbers of personnel needed in the ministries.

This is because alongside the administrative needs there is also the problem of making them fit individual educational desires in one major or another, the elusive needs of the individual and the requirements for the development of his personality. There therefore arises the problem of whether college study should be treated as an extension of schooling or we should further individualize such study.

Finally, there is the question of the recruitment system itself. It has already been found that this present system has not benefitted from any scientific-technical acceleration. Discussions on this subject boil down to reviewing, for example, the basic questions concerning the two-phase system of testing college applicants' knowledge once before the secondary diploma and again during the entrance examination itself, because these two events occur so close to one another that serious consideration might be given to combining the two into a single test of knowledge, accepting applicants on the basis of competitive secondary graduation examinations developed jointly by specialists from both the ministries of education and the ministries conducting higher education.

Nevertheless, it is certain that the current system which also assumes preferential treatment for certain population groups also fails to meet expectations. There must be reorganization, and after all this fact has been assumed in the conceptualization of the work on the model of higher education as presented last December at a meeting of the central council on science, higher education, and technology. Here the question of examinations must be included in the whole system of schooling.

10790

CSO: 2600

POLAND

LAW AND ORDER DISCUSSED AT PZPR VOIVODSHIP PLENA

Piotrkow Trybunalski Plenum

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Jul 78 p 4

[Text] PAP--Tasks for strengthening social discipline and also law and order in Piotrkow [Trybunalski] Voivodship were the subject of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Plenum in Piotrkow Trybunalski held on 14 July 1978. Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, participated in the deliberations.

As it was emphasized at the plenum, which was chaired by the First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, Stanislaw Skladowski, the actions of the authorities of the region, political and social organizations, and also the prosecution and administration of justice organs impacted perceptibly on strengthening law and order, combatting negative phenomena, and shaping socialist coexistence principles. It was ascertained, at the same time, that despite these achievements there are still many negative phenomena, such as alcoholism, manifestations of wasting public property and violation of work discipline. The necessity for uniting public efforts in warding off the negative phenomena through the development of broad preventive activity and strengthening social control was stressed. The attitude of every citizen in every segment of work and life contributes--it was emphasized--to the state of law and order.

The plenum approved the resolution on the issues discussed.

The Prosecutor General of Poland, Lucjan Czubinski, and the Commander of the Citizens' Militia (MO), Stanislaw Zaczkowski also participated in the deliberations.

Press on Piotrkow Trybunalski Meeting

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 15 and 16 Jul 78 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Piotrkow Trybunalski PZPR Voivodship Committee plenum held deliberations yesterday [14 July]. The subject of the meeting covered the tasks of the voivodship Party organization for strengthening social discipline, security, and also public law and order. The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, the Prosecutor General of Poland Lucjan Czubinski, and the Commander of the Citizens' Militia (MO) Gen Stanislaw Zaczkowski participated in the deliberations which were chaired by Stanislaw Skladowski, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee.

In the report of the Executive Board read by the Voivodship Committee first secretary, Comrade Stanislaw Skladowski, an assessment was made of the achievements to date of the Party echelons and prosecution and justice organs, attention was called to the still occurring deficiencies, and also the directions of activity on further improving the state of order and public security were outlined. It was stated that the tasks in this field are an inseparable part of the program of socioeconomic development and will constitute a consistent implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh [PZPR] Congress and decisions of the Second National Party Congress.

In the discussion, in which 16 comrades rose to speak, the causes of the occurrence of transgressions in all its manifestations were discussed in detail. Much attention was also devoted to uneconomical management, alcoholism, and drunkenness. At the same time, the constantly growing obligation to conduct an intensification of ideo-educational activity in the broad circles of society was indicated.

Comrade Stanislaw Kania, member of the Political Bureau and PZPR Central Committee Secretary, spoke during the discussion and positively assessed the efforts undertaken by the Piotrkow [Trybunalski] Party voivodship organization in eliminating the harmful phenomena and attitudes in our life.

At the conclusion of the plenum a resolution was adopted obligating the Party echelons and organizations, administration, control, prosecution, and administration of justice organs and also the social and educational organizations to further activity on behalf of strengthening social discipline, security, and also law and order.

After the deliberations ended, Stanislaw Kania, member of the Political Bureau and PZPR Central Committee Secretary, in the company of the voivodship hosts along with first secretary of the voivodship committee, Stanislaw Skladowski, visited the construction site of the Belchatow Mining and Power Complex.

Lodz PZPR Committee Executive Board

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 15 and 16 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] Yesterday [14 July] a joint meeting was held of the PZPR Lodz Committee Executive Board and the Presidium of the Lodz City People's Council at which an assessment of the results of social [public] control in the Lodz City voivodship area was made. B. Koperski, first secretary of the Lodz [PZPR] Committee and chairman of the Lodz City People's Council, who conducted the deliberations, called attention to the fact that strengthening socialist democracy and also the systematic refinement of the principles and forms of its functioning are the main tasks whose implementation contributes to the process of building a developed socialist society. They [the tasks] require, among other things, constant development of various forms of self-government and also the systematic increasing of the role of and broadening the scope of social control activity.

The updated Sejm law on national councils, introducing the chapter on social control committees as coordinating organs and also inspiring the directions and scope of the forms of social control employed to date, emphasizes that the activity of these committees, which will be established on all levels of State administration, is to serve also for organizing and stimulating the initiatives of the entire society on behalf of increasingly fuller utilization of the productive potential of human qualifications and skills, raising efficiency of management and also improving the systems for guiding and managing economic and social life. The range and role of social control committees requires that they be composed of professional and responsible people who have great moral authority.

At present, in Lodz city voivodship, there are all the fundamental forms of social control organized by the trade unions; inhabitants' self-governments; workers' self-government; housing, consumer, and rural cooperatives; as well as people's councils whose control functions are discharged through [their respective] committees. The purpose of social controls is to be instrumental in making the work of the controlled units more efficient through exposing shortcomings and carelessness which occur, to aid in detecting excesses committed to the detriment of buyers, consumers, and those receiving services, in affecting the proper carrying out of obligations, and in bringing attention to safeguarding proper work conditions for the people.

Analyzing in detail the results attained by the presently functioning system of social control in the voivodship, it was affirmed that a number of fields of socioeconomic life do not come under its influence. Attention was brought to the fact that the majority of the social control organs do not fully utilize their statutory authority in the area of executing responsibilities with regard to confirmed negligence and that the activity of the self-governments is frequently limited to minor matters; on the other hand, rather rarely does it come to taking a position with regard

to more general matters. Numerous cases have occurred where the social control organs were underrated by the elements of State and economic administration. In such a situation the establishment of social control committees as organs coordinating this control became a necessity.

In connection with the fact that during yesterday's meeting a number of remarks were addressed to the rules and regulations of the Voivodship Social Control Committee (WKKS) which will be established shortly and also to the directions of activity of that committee for the fourth quarter of 1978, as well as for the coming year, a team was selected which will handle the introduction of the warranted changes into those documents. The composition of the WKKS and also [its] city district and gmina committees was also approved.

Further on in the deliberations the [PZPR] Lodz Committee Executive Board heard information on the subject of the implementation of the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Political Bureau on the tasks of trade unions in developing socialist construction. Approving the Lodz Trade Union Council (LRZZ) activity in the field of improvement of working conditions and social conditions, which are subject to change from year to year due to the modernization of the plants and also the handing over of new installations, and also in the field of the organization of rest for the work forces, attention was directed to the need for the trade unions to conduct active work, having as a goal the formation of a good atmosphere in the work plants, proper relations between people, and increasing familiarity with the labor code among the work forces, and also raising the over-all qualifications and socio-political knowledge among the trade union aktiv.

The Executive Board also approved the plan of work of the PZPR Lodz Committee for the second half of 1978.

Discipline, Public Order Military Training

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Jul 78 p 5

[Article by Maj Stefan Koziara: "Cooperation of WSW with the Commanders"]

[Text] How to operate more effectively in order to maintain discipline and public order in the garrisons? How to forestall instances of violation of regulation principles of behavior of soldiers outside the region where billeted? The training of the command cadre of the prevention services of the Internal Military Service (WSW) organized in the Slask Military District was devoted to these problems.

During the training many interesting theoretical and practical lessons were conducted. One of the main training problems was the improvement of the collaboration of the prevention services with the commands and also the Party-political apparatus of the units and garrisons in preventing the manifestations of violation of discipline.

The Internal Military Service (WSW), guarding order and public security, places before itself the task of conducting broad preventive work. It is possible--as it was being confirmed--only in close collaboration with commanders and social elements of the units. On what does this collaboration depend? The WSW organs know exactly what the state of discipline in the garrison is and also the current trends of the emergence of negative phenomena. These data, processed with the aid of information subsystems, are the basis for formulating practical recommendations.

The WSW organs are expecting yet closer cooperation from the commanders than heretofore. Above all, they expect appropriate response to reports on disciplinary offenses by soldiers outside the region where billeted and informing the WSW organs about the method of response to the offenses. Recalled here should be the 108th point of the disciplinary regulation of the Polish Armed Forces, which states: "The superior who is informed about the offense of a subordinate is obliged to inform the military organ (institution or person) from which he received the information on the method of response."

Collaboration of the prevention service with the commanders of the units depends also on prompting which points of the regulations are most frequently broken by the soldiers. Practice has shown that violation of the regulations is due frequently not to malice aforethought but to being unfamiliar with them.

During training much attention was devoted to the improvement of the soldiers of the prevention services in the area of familiarity with regulations, exemplary appearance, tactful conduct, high culture of life, and physical dexterity.

At the end of the training, the hosts--the WSW Unit in Opole--organized a display of readiness and operations of the WSW patrols. Particular attention was given to the thorough knowledge of regulations, exemplary appearance of the soldiers, and manner of tactful and cultural behavior with regard to the controlled soldiers. The soldiers demonstrated excellent knowledge of the regulations. Their appearance and actions were, for the average observer, exemplary; however, those conducting the lessons found minor flaws. This proves that the demands placed on the soldiers of the Internal Military Service considerably surpass those which we place on every other soldier.

In conclusion, however, there is yet a reflection. The over-all implication of this training can be generally described as follows: We are all responsible for the state of discipline and public order and a particular role in this regard falls to the WSW soldiers. The representative of the prevention service is not and does not want to be a terror. He is a soldier--a comrade-in-arms of another soldier.

CSO: 2600

PROBLEMS WITH WEST GERMANY ON EMIGRE EXTRADITION CITED

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 78 pp 32-33

[Text] First, let us recall the most important facts: in the middle of May our security forces arrested four West German citizens (Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Peter Boock, Rolf-Clemens Wagner, and Sieglinde Gudrun Hoffmann) who, as it was officially announced, had entered illegally and stayed on Yugoslav territory. As is customary in similar cases, the arrested four were immediately turned over to the appropriate judicial organs for further processing.

However, this was not the end of it: having found out about the arrest in Yugoslavia, West German judicial authorities sought the extradition of the four West Germans, noting that they were members of the terrorist organization "Red Army Faction" and that they were suspected of grave terrorist acts on the territory of West Germany and that an international warrant for their arrest was issued on the suspicion that they participated in the killing of banker Jurgen Pont, Federal State Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, and in the kidnapping and killing of Hanns-Martin Schleyer and his bodyguards, as well as in the organization of other terrorist acts committed in recent years in West Germany, the Netherlands, and Austria. In short, the West German police stated that Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Peter Boock, Rolf-Clemens Wagner, and Sieglinde Gudrun Hoffmann had been active for many years in the terrorist underground and that they were on a list of the 20 most wanted and dangerous terrorists for whom the responsible West German organs had long been searching without success.

Two Demands--Not a Cause and Effect

Of course, the arrest of the four West German citizens in Yugoslavia evoked particular public interest not only in our country but abroad, especially because the foreign press gave the event great publicity, blended with sensationalism, and interpreted the episode of the arrested group in its own way. Among other things, various interpretations and subjective explanations of the West German demand for extradition of the arrested group appeared, at the same time that many very crude insinuations about the Yugoslav stand on the matter began to spring up.

Some right-wing circles in the West, which have never lacked imagination in similar situations, attempted to boil down the entire affair into the simplistic and one-sided framework of their own guess-work, speculations, and schemes, most often mentioning in this regard that Yugoslavia had sought, on the basis of reciprocity, the extradition of many members of anti-Yugoslav fascist emigres who had been active for years on West German soil and who planned or executed criminal acts against Yugoslav citizens, property, and institutions.

In order for us to grasp the truth, two facts are essential: on 15 November 1975 Yugoslavia and West Germany signed an agreement about extradition, in other words an international treaty for combatting criminal and terrorist activity. And secondly: our authorized organs even before this arrest of West German citizens had sought the extradition of the murderers of our diplomats and workers; in this case also there were international arrest warrants. However, as is known, not one of these demands was met because the terrorists, thanks to the benevolence and incomprehensible tolerance of certain West German circles, very skillfully hid under the cloak of "the political struggle of two ideologies." Finally, the Yugoslav demand for extradition of anti-Yugoslav terrorists dates from earlier times and has no causative link with the Bonn government's present demand. So much for the facts.

The news about demands made to the Bonn government for the extradition of anti-Yugoslav terrorists served, as we have said, as an occasion for a part of the conservative West German press to attempt to present the assassins and murderers of Yugoslav citizens as political emigres. This is nothing new in newspapers with right-wing slants. Such attitudes could even have been expected, regardless of the fact that at the same time on the basis of the Yugoslav-West German extradition treaty, there were warnings about the fact that terrorism must always be called by its proper name, no matter who engages in it or what kind of cover it is wrapped in.

It seems that in the slanted disinformation campaign, Channel I of West German A.R.D. television went the furthest. In the most popular program "Daily Review" the editors brought before the cameras Wilhelm Schottler, the well-known pro-Nazi lawyer from Recklinghausen. He appeared as the defender of terrorist Marko Krpan, who was sentenced last year by a regional court in Dusseldorf to 10 years and 3 months in prison for an assassination attempt on Yugoslav Vice-Consul Vladimir Topic. However, Schottler is not a stranger to those who have long followed Ustasha terrorism in West Germany. He is among the confidantes and friends of Ustasha ideologist Dr Branko Jelic and, as he himself said in the program, he has been defending anti-Yugoslav terrorists for 25 years. As a matter of fact, never in the past has there been a trial because of terrorist acts directed against Yugoslav citizens and institutions in West Germany in which Schottler's name has not appeared on the defense list.

"Arguments" of a Confirmed Neo-Nazi

Appearing in behalf of a terrorist whose crime a West German court characterized as "premeditated murder with treacherous and low motives," Willhelm

Schottler stated before cameras that his client Marko Krpan has vowed to commit suicide if he is to be extradited to the "Yugoslav dictatorship." Further, Schottler said that in case of extradition, a Yugoslav court would certainly condemn Krpan to death and that even if this sentence were not carried out, Krpan's death would be inevitable within 2-3 years. He would be killed in prison with the explanation that he had tried to escape or he would be tortured to death, stated the confirmed neo-Nazi.

Two days later, lawyer Schottler repeated in letters sent to West German President Scheel himself, Chancellor Schmidt, and Minister of Justice Vogel many of his allegations made before television cameras. The conservative FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG published the complete text of this letter to the head of state and it is difficult to assume that the editorial board received this correspondence from the President's office or the Federal Government press office. The editors apparently did not want to lag behind television: they published the letter verbatim, without comment, although in the title they placed with a question mark the claim that Ustasha terrorists are "only freedom-loving workers and students."

Schottler writes in his letter:

"The German socialists Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Sieglinde Hoffmann, Peter Boock, and Rolf-Clemens Wagner were arrested in mid-May in Yugoslavia. The federal government in Bonn has requested the extradition of these socialists. From its side the People's Republic of Yugoslavia has sought from the federal government in Bonn the extradition of various anti-communist Croats. Accordingly, a swap is supposed to take place.

"As my client Mr Marko Krpan emphasizes, he would also have to be on the list of those anti-communist Croats who would be extradited to Yugoslavia. My client Marko Krpan is accused of attempting on 28 May 1976 to assassinate Yugoslav Vice-Consul Vladimir Topic. By the judgment of a jury court in Dusseldorf on 9 November 1977, my client was sentenced to 10 years and 3 months in prison. This lawyer asked that the defendant be set free. Against the judgment of the jury court I filed a grievance. This grievance I shall cancel by express telegram in order to preclude Krpan's extradition or transference to Yugoslavia.

"In process is a request from the Communist Yugoslav government in Belgrade for Mr Marko Krpan. On the basis of a verbal note from the Belgrade government, the Superior Regional Court in Dusseldorf acted and declared the extradition of my client Marko Krpan to be permissible since, it appears, the Yugoslav courts would try him according to the state legal system.

"This lawyer responded by pointing out that the Superior Regional Court is obviously not aware of the thorough investigation of an 'Amnesty International' commission whose research found that in the last 3 years in Yugoslavia, at least 8,000 unjust political sentences had been passed.

According to certain sources, the federal government in Bonn is talking about Croatian emigres who are already under arrest. In this way they wish to create the impression in West German public opinion that in any case only Croatian 'criminals' would be exchanged.

"Croatian emigres emphasize that this is actually a falsehood. For example, in this way Mr Bilandzic and Mr Milicevic were arrested; one was placed in a West German prison just a few hours ago, and the other just a few days ago.

"Mr Stipe Bilandzic, Cologne, a well-known Croatian socialist, was arrested on 26 May 1978. The Belgrade party bureaucracy has falsely marked Stipe Bilandzic as an 'Ustasha.' Mr Milicevic is the father of five children and the leading figure in the Catholic Croatian workers' movement.

"The jury court in Dusseldorf sentenced him to 9 years imprisonment along with his client Marko Krpan. Mr Pavle Perovic was also convicted of attempted murder of Yugoslav Vice-Consul Topic.

"Among anti-communist Croatian emigres in West Germany, the question is essentially and exclusively one of young workers and students who grew up in communist youth organizations, in the communist student organization, and in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. They, nevertheless, fell away from the Belgrade dictatorship. In West Germany they belong to the Croatian Social Democrat Party, the Croatian Socialist Party, the Liberal Croatian Party, the Croatian Peasant Party, the National Communist Party of Croatia, and the Christian Democrat Party of Croatia."

Terrorism Veiled by Politics

This is the way Schottler explains in his letter who are Marko Krpan, Pavle Perovic, Nikola Milicevic and Stjepan Bilandzic, who for years cleverly utilized loopholes in West German laws and ordinances, as well as the incomprehensible passivity and open tolerance of the West German police and judicial organs, and publicly called for terrorist and subversive actions against Yugoslavia and its citizens abroad.

We will not comment on some of Schottler's obvious inventions (for example, the number of political sentencings in Yugoslavia in the last 3 years--statistics on this are contained in every Yugoslav statistical almanac). Neither will we go into more detailed explanations about which terrorists our country has sought to have extradited, because this is not the subject of this article and, besides, our people have known for some time about the extradition requests. Instead, we shall use the information which we have in our possession right now to answer the question as to who these Schottler "socialists" are, what sort of labels do they hide behind, and what sort of groups do they belong to.

Marko Krpan carries a Yugoslav passport. He left the country legally in 1971 and settled in West Germany. There he immediately involved himself

in the work of the terrorist organization "Croatian National Resistance," [CNR] which we recall was founded in 1944 by Ante Pavelic and rejuvenated in 1960 in Spain by war criminal Vjekoslav Luburic. As a member of a branch of the CNR, one of the most extreme organizations of this type in West Germany, which the well-known terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic headed until his censure, Marko Krpan along with Pavle Perovic attempted on 28 May 1976 to kill Yugoslav Vice-Consul Vladimir Topic in Dusseldorf. Krpan fired six shots at Topic, but not one reached its mark, thanks first of all to the Consul's calmness, self-control, and courage. The would-be assassins were arrested the same day, brought to court at the end of September 1977, and sentenced to several years in prison.

The trial in the National Court in Dusseldorf disclosed the true picture of these terrorist pawns and who they are serving. During his entire stay in West Germany, Krpan was in trouble with the law. He was prosecuted for brawling, disturbing the peace, and possession of firearms. He was convicted again while serving his sentence in jail--this time for physically attacking a prison guard. This hardened criminal was an active collaborator of the so-called core of prohibited racist and terrorist organizations in West Germany and tried to enlist for his criminal activities some Yugoslav workers employed temporarily abroad. For this he used time-tested methods of coercion and threats.

Terrorist Pavle Perovic, who participated with Krpan in the assassination attempt on Vice-Consul Vladimir Topic, is one of the closest collaborators of Stjepan Bilandzic, one of the chiefs of the emigre underground in West Germany. He fled illegally from Yugoslavia in 1974, when it was revealed that he was a member of the illegal terrorist group "HORA" which planned assassinations and sabotage in Zadar and Zagreb. However, Perovic made his first contacts with professional terrorist murderers in 1971 through terrorist Marjan Rogic, who has thus far organized many hostile actions against Yugoslavia, especially in terms of sabotage and terrorism. In May 1969, Rogic placed a mine in the opcina government building in Knin and organized subversive activity in Sibenik and Split. In 1971 he sent to Yugoslavia terrorist Drago Miholic, who was caught and convicted, and Ivan Zelic, who, as a member of the terrorist organization "Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood," was sentenced by our court in 1974 to 9 years of prison for attempted sabotage on the Sibenik-Perkovic railway line and for other terrorist acts.

Rogic was obviously a good teacher of Perovic's since immediately after his illegal departure, the latter became actively involved in the activity of the terrorist organization "Croatian National Resistance," that is, of its German branch "Society of Friends of the Drina," which was headed by Luburic's vassal, Stjepan Bilandzic.

It should be said that as early as 13 September 1976, the Federal Secretariat of Justice and General Administration requested the West German government--on the basis of the valid extradition convention--to extradite

the assassin Krpan and his collaborator Perovic to a Yugoslav court because of their role in planning and attempting the assassination on Consul Topic. Since this demand was completely in compliance with the aforementioned agreement between the two countries, on 19 January this year the Dusseldorf court, which received the extradition request and which handled it independently, decided to extradite Marko Krpan to a Yugoslav court.

Who is Nikola Milicevic? The West German weekly STERN recently wrote that this well-known Ustasha terrorist is sought by Yugoslav authorities for organizing subversive activities in Yugoslavia in 1975 and for the murder of Yugoslav Consul in Frankfurt Edvin Zdovc. Let us add to this that Nikola Milicevic is a member of several extreme emigre terrorist organizations which propagate and execute terrorist activity against Yugoslavia and its citizens abroad under the guise of religious, cultural, social, and humanitarian purposes.

Fascist Yoke

About the well-known "Croatian socialist" Stjepan Bilandzic, whose name is linked with all of the major terrorist actions organized against Yugoslavia and its representatives in West Germany, here is a verbatim quotation from the decision of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs in Bonn on the prohibition of the extreme emigre organization "Croatian National Resistance"--Decision Number OS 2-619 314/13 of 13 May 1976. In the exposition it states:

"The danger to the internal security of West Germany through the functioning of the 'Croatian National Resistance' is enhanced by the illegal actions to date of Stjepan Bilandzic, who is in the association a leading, if not the dominant, figure.

"Stjepan Bilandzic was a member of the leadership of the association 'Croatian Crusading Brotherhood,' which was banned by decision of the government presidency in Cologne on 11 March 1963. By decision of the City Office of Public Order, Cologne dated 23 November 1965, Bilandzic is forbidden on the basis of Article 6 Item 2 of the Law on Foreigners to take part in active or passive political activity which is clearly aimed against the Yugoslav government, state representatives, and Yugoslav state institutions. On many occasions he opposed this decision, for example, as publisher of the association's newspaper OTPOR [Resistance] or, for example, in his attempt on the occasion of "memorial day" 10 April 1976 to make a political speech at a Karlsruhe meeting of "Croatian National Resistance" members and other Croatian emigres. Because of his participation in a bomb attack on a Yugoslav office near the Swedish Embassy in Bonn-Bad Godesberg on 29 November 1962 in which a guard (Momcilo Popovic-editor's note) was killed, in 1964 Bilandzic was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment. Another investigation of Bilandzic is now being conducted by the office of the State Prosecutor of the Regional Court.

He is charged with illegal possession of explosives and rockets as a member of a criminal association and with passing these on to other Croatia emigres for the launching of terrorist acts in Yugoslavia. Since the investigation is in progress, details which are denied by the suspect will not be given here. During a search of the apartment of the brothers Stjepan and Ivan Bilandzic on 13 November 1974, however, among other things, three hand grenades, a .38 special caliber revolver, and three boxes of brochures entitled AVENGERS OF BLEIBURG were found. This handbook for guerilla warfare calls for acts of sabotage and assassinations inside and outside of Yugoslavia and contains precise instructions for handling explosives and incendiary material. In the handbook's preface, the undertaking of Croatian extremists in the summer of 1972, during which most of the 19 participants lost their lives at Bugojno, is praised. (This concerns the fascist sabotage and terror group 'Phoenix' which in late May and June of 1972 was discovered and liquidated in the Radusa mountain area in Dalmatia-editor's note).

"The fact that Stjepan Bilandzic was selected as head of an international federation and performs the function of responsible publisher of the official newspaper of the association ODPOR, in spite of his membership in an illegal organization, in spite of a valid sentencing and internment because of a politically motivated criminal act, and in spite of explicit prohibition by the authorities, not only attests to the lack of willingness of the association to accept decisions which serve to maintain internal security, but also in view of Bilandzic's dominant influence poses to a great extent the danger of violent acts on West German territory."

Documents of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs describe a long series of terrorist acts of Ustasha groups in West Germany thoroughly and in detail. There is also a series of details, facts, and dates which throw light on the anti-Yugoslav activity of various of Schottler's "socialists" and members of fabricated socialist, social-democrat, national-democrat, and other "Croatian parties," which, according to abundant evidence, are mere appendages of terrorist organizations. These same documents identify by name well-known and notorious terrorists who guide the criminal activity of these "parties" and who in the context of these documents are described as followers of a fascist ideology and the aims of Pavelic's Ustasha state.

Yugoslav fascist emigres, it is known, are in close alliance with fascist and neo-fascist elements in some countries of Western Europe from which they receive not just political and moral support but practical and material help for their terrorist acts against Yugoslavia. A brilliant example of this alliance undoubtedly is lawyer Schottler, who is known to be a functionary in numerous neo-Nazi organizations in West Germany today.

There is no doubt that local authorities and police know best of all what and who it is that is crawling in the underground of German cities. It is

obvious, however, and this is confirmed by recent experience, that some proper German authorities still place their heads in the sand like ostriches, not wanting to see what kind of background these terrorist machinations have on West German territory.

From all documents made public so far, a rather clear picture is obtained of the terrorist activity of those persons whom Schottler calls "socialists," and the fascist origin is disclosed of those "parties," along with numerous examples of conventional terrorism which never had any connection with politics. At any rate, Yugoslavia has never sought anybody because of political affairs; it has only sought the extradition of confirmed terrorists. It did so long before the arrests of Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Peter Boock, Rolf-Clemens Wagner, and Sieglinde Gudrun Hoffmann. From the documents and facts presented, it is obvious who the people on the Yugoslav arrest warrants are. West Germany has drastically felt on its own skin under what kind of subterfuge they hide and what methods they use in their "political" struggle.

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